NATIONAL WEEKLY

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Dinner Chat

Are We As Good As We Think We Are?

To AMERICANS one of the most detestable features of Naziism is the Nazi attitude toward religion. While the faithful are permitted to worship in their churches, Catholic youth organizations, for example, are discouraged and clergymen who fall into disfavor with the government for assailing it too vigorously are subjected to various forms of punishment.

Another characteristic—at least in the Nazi propaganda fed to the German people—is the Dr. Rosenberg pap dealing with "Teutonic superiority."

No true American approves or agrees with these appurtenances of Naziism.

We are engaged in an all-out war ostensibly to eradicate them, because, in our book they are evil.

But while we are waving the flag of Christianity and righteousness and justice and equality we, as a nation, do not always practice what we preach.

We condemn the godlessness of Naziism and the revocation of freedom of speech. Yet we use our own freedom and liberties to serve godlessness in a slightly different manner. Although technically we are a Christian nation, recognizing God's omnipotence and our duty to honor and serve Him above all things and all persons, we boast of our guarantee to godlessness.

In a recent nation-wide radio broadcast commemorating the adoption of the *Bill of Rights*, that guarantee was proudly emphasized.

Murray Paddack, writing in the Jesuit magazine, *America*, comments acidly on the *Bill of Rights* program:

" . . . In one of the episodes, concerning the first amendment to our *Constitution*, the freedom-of-religion clause, a supposedly typical American woman of today, voicing a supposedly typical American sentiment, was made to say of that amendment, in a charmingly self-reliant, almost flippant manner: 'Why of course—that's right. If I want to go to church on Sunday, I go to church. And if I don't want to go to church, why I just don't go.'—or words very similar. Stated otherwise the characteristic American conviction on this question would appear to be that the first amendment to our *Constitution* is a full dispensation from a commandment of God. After all, you cannot expect the *Ten Commandments* to stack up against the ten amendments."

Due to the loss of some of the elements of ancient Christian civilization, we Americans have accepted the "myth that freedom of religion means freedom *from* religion," Mr. Paddack asserts.

"I wonder," he continues, "how many clear-minded, homespun average Americans, listening to that radio program, realized the dangerous implications in those words, tossed off so disarmingly by the modern American woman. I wonder how many realized how completely those words are at odds with the ultimate aim of the nations united in a life and death struggle against modern paganism —an ultimate aim which is nothing less than the restoration and proper recognition of God in the life of the world . . . "

We scoff at the Nazi claim to Teutonic superiority, yet we fall into the same error by proclaiming ourselves as above other nations—"naturally virtuous, naturally religious, naturally great," as Mr. Paddock puts it.

And we have such a pious attachment to democracy that we believe since it is the best form of government for our own country, it must be the best for all countries. In our zeal we seek to impose it on the whole world, forgetting that some nations do not want it and others could not make it operate successfully even though they should try.

We blandly overlook violations of righteousness, justice and equality in ourselves and our allies, while condemning them in our foes. Witness our close friendship with and high admiration for Imperial Great Britain whose pretense to defend the rights of small nations has been exposed for the sham it is in the case of Ireland, among others. Witness our own treatment of the American negro.

* * *

Granted we are stronger, more moral, more just than our enemies, there is still plenty of room for improvement. And patting ourselves on the back is not improving us.

Christ or Chaos

A ST. LOUIS reader sends us the following observations, which are quite in harmony with our own. He expresses the view that America must forsake the muddy road of materialism which has bogged down the nation spiritually, and return to the highway of Godliness.

The letter:

No doubt the United States has suffered some great reverses in the Pacific; but we also have won some victories—for, December 8th was the beginning of the end for certain careless ways of life.

In the past we have over-emphasized the importance of scientists, inventors, and all those who had any part in bringing about our comfortable living. But now, like those who were caught on easy-term loans, we are really beginning to pay.

We have been too busy enjoying ourselves to understand that error in its early stages is easy to mistake for truth; thus, we were drugged into accepting the artificial for the real.

Many of these scientists were members of the mystical body of Satan without knowing it, and made atheists out of some of us without our knowing it.

After the last shot of this all-out war has been fired, and we cease celebrating our independence from God, where will we turn?

We can foresee an ultimate future with only two classes of people in it: the saintly and the insane! And two armies — one led by Satan, motivated by hate and fear; and the other led by Christ, inspiring love and confidence.

Let us not wait until we are forced into one army or the other. Why not enlist now so that we may be better trained when we are called upon for active service at Armageddon?

Let us not risk the repetition of some spiritual Pearl Harbor.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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Pete Explains All About That Printer's Error

DEAR FOLKS:

You've shurly all hurd th' 'spreshun "It shuddunt happen t' a dog!" Well, Pete's th' Pup they wrote that about alrite, alrite!

I gotta admit I'm good but my kolum is not so good they gotta print th' sam' wun twice. I wrote a good peece last week about my frens th' skwirruls but a lot uv ya didunt see it.

I'm 'sposed t' b' cirkalashun manajur aroun' here but I shur had mor'n my shar' uv printing eksperiunce too. They hada axidunt in th' publishin' house that shur mess'd some of our papers up last week.

Near's I c'n fin' out it happen'd like this: Th' foggy wether put th' airplanes down on th' groun' an' we hadda put our plates on th' trane. Then th' printers were in such a hurry so your papers wuddunt be late that sumbuddy didunt change all th' plates on th' press and pages 2 'n 19 uv January 26th ran in sum of th' papers uv February 2nd.

A korse they chang'd ut ez soon ez sumbuddy saw it but sum uv th' papers got away on mail trains. It's sumthin' lik' th' angry 'n uncharitabul wurds that Pal's Boss tells about at church. After y'v sed 'em y'd lik' t' call 'em back—but th' trane's gone! Well, that's th' way it wuz las' week at th printers.

We wuz gonna print th' whol' thing all over again then here wuz Deadline Daddy with annuther paper 'n we saw you'd get today's paper before we could get ya a reprint of the wrong wun.

So we are reprintin' th' kontest pikchurs No. 17 'n 18 that sum uv ya miss'd all over again this week.

But as f'r as my story about th' skwirruls that's lik' Lincoln's lost speech. You know that story, or ya autta with Lincoln's burthday comin' up this week. It seems the grate Presidunt made a talk that wuz so good th' reporters f'rgot t' take notes 'n nobody cud remember afterwards all that was sed. Korse I'm not clamin' my kolum wuz that good but it's shurly lost t' th' ages.

Well I've dun my best t' explane th' boner. I sed las' week that skwirruls 'r smarter 'n people. I gess I shud'v inkludud printers. I'm glad I'm a grate Dane.

Mebbe this is a test uv our charuty 'n pashunce lik' Pal's Boss always sez but it's gonna be kinda tuff f'r me. Well, I'll be seein' ya next week FUR SHUR!

— PETE.

P.S. I don't think th' sam' kinda axidunt'll ever happen again in th' sam' printin' house. I kinda gathr'd that impreshun from what I hurd a lota men sayin' this las' week!

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Comment

The President's Frenzied Finance Not So Frenzied

FOUR YEARS ago some naive Republicans were clamoring to have the budget balanced—and this at a time when most persons knew that Mr. Roosevelt had no practical plan for accomplishing such legerdemain.

Four years ago, the President was forced to conclude—at least privately—that his policies were inconsistent with a balanced budget. In fact, he found it impossible to achieve peace-time prosperity under the blueprint of the New Deal.

All that is ancient history; for we are now involved in a war economy wherein so-called sound money is one of the constitutional incidentals which suffered a blackout.

Today, few persons pay serious attention to the Amos-and-Andy chatter relative to billions and billions of dollars to be expended for any purpose, including national defense. For we now know the major portion of our folding money is not redeemable in gold or silver. It consists of good old Federal Reserve notes "redeemable," as the fine print thereon indicates, "in lawful money" —whatever that is.

On the face of your five and ten-dollar bills there is plainly printed the dead giveaway that the bulk of them is not lawful money. If these notes were lawful money, why did Government officials print on them that they are redeemable in lawful money?

* * *

In view of these facts concerning our currency, perhaps one should not be disturbed when Congress appropriates another thirty, or forty, or fifty-billion dollars.

And one should not ponder too much upon what will happen to currency or bonds. By recent legislation granting the Government sweeping new war controls over the nation's economy, authority has been granted to the Federal Reserve Banks to purchase Government securities directly without going into the open market for them. By force of this legislation, bonds cannot drop below par, as far as the public is concerned, because the Federal Reserve Banks that issue the Federal Reserve notes can use their own notes to purchase the bonds. It is simply a matter of bookkeeping. By edict, as it were, the currency is stabilized, the bonds are secured, the financial structure of the nation is impervious to debts, obligations and disasters of all sorts. It's just like saying two and two are five; and there is no one influential enough to contradict the boss.

No wonder that Premier Tojo of Japan said: "War is not won by money." He meant to say, "War is not won by edicts."

War is won by production, by morale and by sacrifice—the trinity of virtues under which dictatorial totalitarianism thrives; a trinity not yet common to democracies and capitalism.

* * * *

The virtue of production is relative. It is dependent upon raw materials, skilled labor, planned efficiency and executive unity. It is relative in the sense that it is dependent upon transportation to the theater of war; for a howitzer gun in Detroit is valueless unless it is placed within range of the enemies' resources.

Morale is more than a word. Although it is something that is hardly tangible, it is reflected in the unity of a national mind. The people of the nation want to be assured they are fighting a just war. Their determination to win the war must be established upon definite objectives. And their interest in the war must be built upon a clearly understood appreciation of self-preservation. That's morale.

Wars are not fought for the welfare of other nations. Generally, wars are not fought successfully for some undimensionable ideal. Wars are of the earth, earthy, and are fought for land, mines, natural resources and economic advantages.

Finally, there comes sacrifice. In modern wars which begin with economic aggressions and end in bloody annihilation, that nation will come out on top wherein production and morale are sustained by sacrifice.

As far as we Americans are concerned, our sacrifice, in the composite, must surpass that of our opponents because we are fighting at a disadvantage. The disadvantage exists in that we are compelled to carry the war across thousands of miles of hostile sea lanes. One Japanese transport ship cannot be matched unless we Americans build 16. One aircraft-carrier flying the Rising Sun cannot be matched by fewer than five carriers flying the Stars and Stripes.

These figures are set down after considering the thousands of miles which handicap our efforts in opposing the Japanese who, whether we want to admit it or not, are our chief enemies at the moment. They are enemies fighting in their own hemisphere and with full confidence that bomber planes can make mincemeat of battleships.

* * *

If this war has proved anything, it has proved that money in itself is not wealth. And the trend of events indicates, too, that Mr. Roosevelt's frenzied finance is not so frenzied. This we say in view of what Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau recently publicized. Mr. Morgenthau envisioned a post-war world freed of all problems of monetary exchange, with a new international currency.

Explaining his idea, Mr. Morgenthau said that if some unit of currency common to all the Republics and to Canada could be established, it would help the flow of trade and make us all that much closer to each other.

Mr. Morgenthau said the trade money might be a brand new currency which wouldn't belong to any one country but would be issued by an international commission. He added that it was possible the United States dollar might serve as a common currency.

All this leads up to the post-war plans entertained by the New Dealers. They think there will be an international group of international bankers to dominate the creation and regulation of world currency. This, of course, will necessitate an international group of international politicians to govern the world.

Undoubtedly preparations were made against this day as early as 1934, when the international goldsters began ferrying the world's gold hoard to America and burying it at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Our guess is that Mr. Morgenthau's dream will not be realized in the sense that the United States will operate the new international currency.

In fact, the American theory that money is wealth is as dead as a dodo. No nation, including our own, will ever go back to it.

Mr. Roosevelt's finance is not so frenzied. Mr. Hitler and Mr. Tojo agree with him—or, rather, he agrees with them on that point.

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Churchill's Vindication

IT IS difficult for Americans and easy for Britishers to understand the vote of confidence which the British House of Parliament cast in favor of Winston Churchill.

Since the Prime Minister took office a series of military and naval reverses have been recorded against the English fighting forces. From Dunkirk to Singapore not a single outstanding victory has been achieved.

Were it not for the Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders, the English long since would have withdrawn from World War II. As matters stand, England has adopted the policy of keeping English

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Comment

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soldiers on English soil, leaving the outposts of imperial battle mainly in the hands of colonials under English generalship.

Only the charm of a Churchill could have succeeded in accomplishing this unbelievable strategy. Everlastingly Englishmen will revere his name because he has shielded his fellow countrymen from the rigors of war and persuaded others to bear its brunt.

While he orated about tears, toil and sweat, he succeeded in having others do more than their share of weeping, working, sweating and fighting even at the cost, for example, of stripping Australia of her manpower now so sorely needed in the defense of Sidney and Melbourne against the invading Japanese.

Indeed many casualties have been suffered by the British Navy, manned for the most part by Englishmen. Many casualties, too, have been suffered by English civilians whose lives and property were blitzed by enemy bombers. But, pro-rated according to population, both Canada and Australia have suffered more casualties on the field of battle than has England herself.

Why, therefore, should not the English parliamentarians continue to support one whose leadership persuaded others to contribute so much sacrifice for a people who have done so little fighting?

* * *

Churchill's greatest triumph was wrung from President Roosevelt in a series of pledges by which we Americans committed ourselves to sacrifice all to the end of achieving Hitler's destruction and Britain's permanency. Already we have absolved England of World War I's debt. Already, by virtue of the lend-lease bill, we have extended approximately $23-billion to Britain for the conduct of World War II.

Probably there is no other man in England whose charm could have worked such miracles.

Even though the civilian population of England were in a position to evaluate the disastrous military and naval performances of the Churchill war machine; even though the English people wanted Churchill out, be it emphasized that the 4-million members of the British Army in England are behind their political leader almost to a man.

Did not their leader order their retreat from Belgium and France, thereby forsaking their allies?

Did not their leader barricade them safely behind the white cliffs of Dover where he fed them and clothed them with American supplies?

No army in the history of the world was cared for in a more fatherly fashion. Consequently, the parliamentarians in England know that any criticism they might level at Churchill would have been howled down by the English Tommies. They also know they dare not reply to the brazen insult shouted at them in the House of Parliament by Churchill's son, Maj. Randolph Churchill, when he said during the debate: "This is the Parliament of Munich . . . It is the Parliament that failed to re-arm the country in time."

Therefore, victimized by fear and browbeaten by an upstart, the members of Parliament chose to carry on after the fashion of a dictator's assembly.

Hitler's army officers may unseat him. But Hitler's parliament will always stand by him for similar reasons.

Indeed it is difficult for Americans to appreciate why Parliament retains Churchill as Prime Minister without understanding the military pressure brought to bear upon the members of that once august body which is now subservient to the man who succeeded in getting others to do the weeping, working and sweating for them.

More on Churchill

WHEN the British Parliament convened to debate the advisability of retaining the Churchill government, a strange spectacle was witnessed. The Communists and other Leftists with whom Churchill has shown little patience were found warning the Prime Minister against intrigues within his own Conservative Party to unseat him.

This information was dispatched by the Associated Press January 25th. Communists and Leftists both in America and England are supporting the governments in power. Undoubtedly both Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill believe themselves to be anti-Communist. Nevertheless, both of them co-operate with Communists, appoint radical-minded men to high offices in government and bestow unparalleled favors upon the Communist regime in Moscow.

Could it be that these leaders who are so cock-sure of their anti-radicalism, nevertheless, are the pawns of radicals?

The British parliamentary debate centering around Churchill resulted in his retention in power. Nevertheless, he will become a man with an army and no party as Chamberlain was a man with a party and no public.

Behind the scenes there is a startling political disunity. It is especially evident in Australia, where the press and government officials are seething because Australian troops, sorely needed at home to ward off the threatened Jap invasion, are thousands of miles away.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Melbourne, January 28, the *Sydney Mirror* praised Churchill for doing "a magnificent job," but declared that the "record of Britain in this war is a record of terrible blunders.

"It comes as a great shock," the paper continued, "that Churchill should claim all these blunders as his own, but it is known that many of them were made by men around him.

"Great leaders need able lieutenants, and Mr. Churchill has not got them."

What Will Roosevelt Tell the People?

WASHINGTON'S birthday is close at hand. Probably, the President of the United States will seize that occasion to address the American public on the subject of patriotism under the theme, "We Must Win This War."

Mr. Roosevelt, we presume, is aware of the apathetic spirit dominating the minds of Americans who are engaged in a war for which they were not prepared and which they did not want.

The date February 22nd is most inappropriate for the President's speech because it will recall memories of George Washington who fought against the spirit of the British Empire.

What will Mr. Roosevelt say? He can report on his all-aid-to-Britain program and thereby remind the public of his too-little aid to Hawaii and the Philippines.

He can report on the billions of dollars allocated for defense and thereby remind his audience of the muddling which has characterized our efforts during the life of the O.P.M.

He can report on Associate Justice Roberts' report and thereby invite criticism for the Administration whitewash contained in that report.

He can report on the several American Expeditionary Forces already in motion and thereby remind those in America of Irish descent of his partiality to Great Britain and her continued aggressions against Ireland.

He can report on the battle of the Atlantic where tanker after tanker has been sunk almost within sight of America's coast.

He can report on the heroism of General MacArthur and thereby invite the thinking public to consider what MacArthur could have done were our national efforts concentrated on saving America and the Philippines.

He can report on the advances made by Joseph Stalin's troops in eastern Europe and thereby evoke a plenitude of wonderment as to why Stalin's Vladivostok bombers do not attack Tokyo.

* * *

If ever Mr. Roosevelt's golden tongue were needed to stir up enthusiasm, to build up morale and sound the master chord of harmony around which can be built a symphony of action, let it be employed in this hour of tragedy. The American people, however, want more than oratory. They want more than a recitation of what happened at Rio de Janeiro because they have become accustomed to treat international documents as scraps of paper employed to deceive them. They want to be told the aims of those who are our war leaders. They want to be reassured of peace and prosperity at home, following the war. They have been taught that money can be expended in a Niagara for destruction and they are determined that it can be employed in a similar manner for peace-time construction. They know that the combined power of moribund Britain and peace-minded America can not dominate the affairs of Europe, Asia and Africa. Consequently, Americans are not inclined to accept the policy of world policemanship as the future bill of fare for their sons and daughters.

No one knows what Mr. Roosevelt will say if he decides to address the American public—a public which he and his fellow politicians have been responsible for molding in the cast in which they find themselves today. If he chooses to speak, many of his former statements must be unsaid, as it were, before the so-called apathy can be destroyed. And many present policies must be re-shaped before the lackadaisical spirit will give way to one of sacrifice and national unity.

As affairs go at present, we are imprudent enough to say what millions think in private. Yet, we make bold to say them for the nation's good and our common welfare.

Jap War Machine Supplied by Allies

Private Corporations Sold Materials Now Being Used Against Us

WHO supplied Japan's war machine and helped chiefly in building it to the point where it now challenges the supremacy of the United States and Great Britain?

It was not Nippon's Axis partners—Germany and Italy. It was the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands. More specifically, it was private manufacturers of war materials in those nations.

It is the old, old story. Arms and munitions makers have no concern as to where their products are going. They are interested only in profits.

After the last World War, some startling incidents involving arms factories supplying both sides were made public. On February 28, 1933, Morgan Jonas, Labor member of the British Parliament, told that legislative body that one English company was manufacturing munitions in one corner of its factory for China, while in another corner, it was turning out war supplies for Japan.

He said that one day the purchasing agents of these two nations arrived at the factory office at the same time. They met in the waiting room. "True to their professional military mind, they did not fly at each other's throat," but sat down and started to discuss their business. They found that the English manufacturer had been making exorbitant profits by using one country against the other. They demanded, therefore, that the company give both of them reduced prices. The saving amounted to 40 per cent!

This incident brought great laughter from the members of Parliament.

* * *

For years, certain corporations in this country supplied both sides of armed conflicts. They had products to sell and they sold them.

Certain business interests in the United States were supplying Japan with millions and millions of dollars of war materials. The bombs dropping on American boys came from American junk yards.

The President had the power to stop these shipments under the *Neutrality Act*. He had authority to stop shipments when he found a state of war existed between two nations. But refusing to recognize the "Chinese incident" as war, he allowed materials to flow to both sides. Now, part of it has returned. Some came back at Pearl Harbor. Some came back in the Philippines. They were materials which the President could have stopped.

The United States supplied 59 per cent of Japan's war supplies in 1939. In 1938, the United States supplied Japan with 57.7 per cent of her imports for war purposes. Great Britain and the British Empire furnished 20.69 per cent; so together the two powers supplied more than 78 per cent of the total furnished.

It will probably startle readers to know that in 1938, British Malaya supplied Japan with more war materials than did Germany and Italy combined. This is the same Malaya where the British and Japanese are now fighting.

Then to add a little more irony to the whole affair, the Netherlands East Indies supplied almost as much war material as did the combined Axis countries. The Axis supplied 8.64 per cent while the Dutch East Indies supplied 8.62 per cent. The Dutch Asiatic possessions furnished Japan with $3-million more in war materials than did Germany and Italy. The slight difference in percentages comes from shipments sent from occupied Austria and Czechoslovakia.

In 1937, the United States and England furnished more than 77 per cent of Japanese war materials. The Dutch East Indies supplied 9 per cent while Germany, Italy and their occupied territory, supplied but 3.6 per cent of the total. Just think of that! The United States and England furnished more than twenty times as much as did Germany and Italy. But there was profit for American and English business. Why should they question where it went as long as cash was at stake? That was their view. The United States Government did not recognize that Japan and China were at war.

In two years the United States sent Japan 337-million pounds of copper, 82-million pounds of lead, 40-million pounds of hides and skins, 60-million barrels of petroleum and petroleum products, 105-million dollars' worth of iron and steel, 45-million dollars' worth of non-ferrous metals, 35-million dollars' worth of metal-working machinery.

We exported to Japan almost twice as much oil and oil products as did the rest of the entire world, 90 per cent of her scrap iron, 90 per cent of her copper and two-thirds of her machinery and dies.

The American people hope that a congressional committee will give them the facts. Who in America has been profiting by supplying Japan with her war materials? The mothers and fathers of the boys killed in Pearl Harbor and in the Philippines wonder what junk-dealers, what American corporations made millions off the iron that killed their boys; wonder what corporation sold the iron that went into the bombs that sunk the Arizona.

Who furnished the material? How much profit did they make from these materials?

They also wonder why the President did not recognize the Asiatic war and why he permitted these materials to flow to a country with which he said we were constantly in danger of war. The people cannot dovetail this action after knowing that at Chicago, in 1937, Mr. Roosevelt called for quarantine of these nations which he permitted to receive war materials.

It meant profit for some persons in the United States and England. It meant death to American boys.

The Tragedy of General MacArthur

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR will live in American history as one of our greatest national heroes. He will be remembered in glory long after many others are categorized with Benedict Joseph Arnold.

Recently (Jan. 22) Major Al Williams wrote:

"What was actually shipped to Europe and Africa I don't know. But the stream of munitions was definitely set in those directions. Now, MacArthur and Hawaii are clamoring for planes and guns and tanks and ships. If MacArthur had the equipment we shipped elsewhere he would still be in control of all the Philippines, and the Jap navy would today be at the bottom of the ocean."

According to the *New York Sun*, the author Clare Booth, who recently returned from the Orient, asks why help was not sent to General MacArthur from Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies.

"Because," she says, "the British and the Dutch were themselves, from the very beginning, in a similar jam. That great baseball-loving nation, Japan, was executing a gigantic series of military squeeze plays on Dutch, American and British positions. None knew where the main attack would really fall, so none dared leave his base in force to help his neighbors out.

"In fact, the attack on the Malay Peninsula began even before the Japs landed at Luzon. And the fall of Hongkong, the last great European fortress on China's coast which could threaten the flank of Japan's southward march, the nightmare loss of Britain's two great 'unsinkable' capital ships, the *Repulse* and the *Prince of Wales*, had left the Jap battle fleet sailing pretty, free from danger of any knockout blow and substantially in control of the China Seas between Manila and Singapore.

"While the British, caught with their imperial shorts down, tried to get set with everything they thought they had to stem the invasion that steamed down both sides of the Malay Peninsula toward the ramparts of Singapore, Dutch submarines and Dutch aviation did what little they could to relieve the heavy pressure on the Philippines until Jap bombers began to drop their visiting cards in the Netherlands East Indies, and as a testimonial of greater favors to come, landed troops in both British and Dutch Borneo."

* * *

We have been so busy aiding Britain that we ran out on our own General MacArthur. We left him Admiral Hart's Asiatic squadron—a handful of cruisers, destroyers, submarines and navy planes—to protect 11,444 miles of Philippine seacoast against the whole Japanese navy.

We left him with 55,000 equipped American and native troops and a limited supply of imported ordnance and ammunition while we were busy transferring destroyers to Britain and manufacturing guns and ammunition to win the sand-dune battle of Libya.

We heeded not General MacArthur's plea while we listened to Prime Minister Churchill's. Had General MacArthur been supplied with one-half the equipment America sent to Britain to fight her losing battle of Libya, the Philippines would still be in the hands of America. In fact, the Malayan Peninsula and Singapore could have been saved.

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Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

All-Out War Means No Tax Exemption for Bondholders

RECENTLY the Treasury Department indicated willingness to do away with tax exemptions on many federal, state and municipal bonds. To Congress it was pointed out that from $300- to $400-million could be added to annual receipts by making all Government bonds subject to immediate taxation regardless of their date of issue.

The suggestion, unfortunately, was not received favorably by all. Senator Taft of Ohio said: "Such a proposal would be unfair, if adopted, to the persons who have purchased the bonds in good faith, believing that they were tax-exempt."

This idealistic Senator could have said that it was unfair for the American people to be led into a war by shoulder-chip-carrying orators who ran for office on the plea they would not send American sons to fight on foreign soil "unless attacked."

There is nothing sacred in times of war—not even church institutions which some clerical authorities are minded to hand over to the Government for the duration, along with their personnel.

If we are in an all-out war, let's be all-out with no exemptees. Definitely there should be no exemption for bondholders.

If there are some who do not entertain this view, they are too late in voicing their opposition. If they had words to speak opposing it, those words should have been spoken against the modification of the *Neutrality Act* which made us the target of the totalitarians when we became the arsenal of the Allies.

The die has been cast. Day by day it is becoming more evident that the Allies cannot win this war unless its last unit of manpower, its last ounce of natural resources, its last penny of wealth are regimented, nationalized and funded into one common effort. That was evident to many before the modification of the *Neutrality Act*.

Incidentally, there is no valid reason for Americans to become elated over the possible expenditure of $56-billion for war purposes this year. Consider that a great portion of this sum will be expended on fat salaries for workmen and profits for industrialists—a policy that does not exist in the ranks of our enemies.

If we are really serious about ending this war within two or three years, let's go all-out to end it by that date, else it will be fought interminably with nothing remaining except disaster and debts.

That's what we've asked for. Let's not whine when the ultimatum is presented to us.

And if we do not care to go through with a policy that was planned that way, let's sit down to discuss how the war can be ended without further sacrifice.

Admiral Kimmel Entitled to Have a Court-Martial

ADMIRAL KIMMEL, under suspension and facing charges in connection with the debacle of Pearl Harbor, is entitled to have his side of the case heard by a wartime court-martial.

It is being said around Washington that such an inquiry at this time would require calling men away from their posts of duty in wartime, and that the court-martial should be postponed till after the war. If this is done, the buck-passing to Admiral Kimmel must stand for the duration of the war

Washington officialdom which may chance to share the responsibility for Pearl Harbor would escape under the whitewash of the Roberts report.

Nobody wants to interfere with the efficient conduct of this war. But there is little point in stating that an investigation will damage our strength, in the face of what Pearl Harbor did to it.

Admiral Kimmel and other officers in his command at Hawaii were accustomed over many months to get messages from Washington telling of the delicate relations with Japan, but there was "always the caution expressed to them that *the Navy must take no steps to offend Japan or to produce an overt act.*"

This, observes Mr. David Lawrence, "was one reason why all the naval officers at Hawaii almost without exception did not expect any form of attack. If Washington didn't see fit to proclaim a mobilization, the officers naturally believed the situation could not be as serious as presented.

"The fleet was scattered on December 8. Some ships were on the West Coast in what might be termed recreational journeys and some were engaged in normal exercises. It is not the business of the commander of the Pacific fleet to mobilize. These are orders which Washington is expected to send out.

"It may be that the court-martial proceedings for Admiral Kimmel will be welcomed by the latter because it will furnish an opportunity for all these points to be thoroughly explored."

We repeat, it is Admiral Kimmel's right.

"There are," adds Mr. Lawrence, "many comments heard to the effect that Admiral Richardson should not have been removed from his command and Admiral Kimmel substituted . . . Navy men on active duty cannot discuss these questions, yet in naval circles there are all sorts of reports to the effect that President Roosevelt had a hand in selecting these high officers at Hawaii and in resolving conflicts of view as to whether the battleships of the fleet should be concentrated at Pearl Harbor."

On Regimenting Our Women

THE BATTLE of the sexes is on in England. It is more than a tempest in a teapot, for, in Parliament it is charged that the women are being demoralized, debased and disgraced.

Many Americans are becoming nauseated with the attempt to bubble up patriotism through the elixir of sex appeal. It is anything but wholesome for newspapers to display pictures of high school lassies fondling recruits at government offices.

It is indicative that we are following the policy practiced in England which is now challenged in Parliament.

Let us keep our hands off the womanhood of America. Her place is in the home, not in the factory. If we men can't win a war without degrading our mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts, the war isn't worth winning.

Walter Winchell recently incorporated a letter in his column which reads as follows:

> "Dear Walter: I've been back from England several days but just got around to this. Most popular sport in British Naval Base towns is Wren hunting. The Wrens, as you know, is the popular name for the Women's Auxiliaries to the Royal Navy.
>
> "The Navy boys go ashore in the blackout and when they encounter a Wren they turn their flashlights on her, demanding her credentials. If she is easy on the eye, they try to make the kill.
>
> "If not, they let her pass on. The cable address of the British censorship in London is 'blanketing' London, which shows, perhaps, that the censorship has a sense of humor."

No one but a guttersnipe would print such lascivious literature except to turn thumbs down on it.

Such phrases as "try to make the kill" and "blanketing" are well understood by the men of America.

It is a pity they are not understood by the women who are letting themselves in to be "killed" morally.

We are almost inclined to apologize for re-printing this Winchellism in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Nevertheless, we are impelled to do so to stir up the men and women with whom we come in contact to oppose the regimentation of the fairer sex for any purpose—yes, even including the purpose of driving Hitler off the face of the globe.

Comment

Behind the War

United States Invades Ireland

MANY MONTHS before Pearl Harbor, the American public learned that U. S. bases were being prepared in Northern Ireland.

U. S. Army engineers and American construction crews were at work, building permanent barracks and base facilities for another A.E.F.

Mr. Roosevelt objects to this term "A.E.F."; he says we have six to ten of them in various parts of the world.

A "token force" of the new American invasion of Europe arrived in time for Prime Minister Churchill to use it as a trump card in his appeal for a vote of confidence from Parliament on British war policy.

He said in effect: "I've had a dandy visit with the President and am able to report that the Yanks have landed!" He said, further, that Americans would "bomb Germany" and that American naval units were already co-operating actively in the war on Europe's west front.

What else this A.E.F. is to do is still a military secret—the British may know, of course, but we Americans do not.

The British newspapers freely predict that the Yanks are going to do the invading of Hitler's Europe while Britishers defend England.

Whether this A.E.F. bridgehead is the beginning of an attempt to invade Germany and "take Berlin away from Hitler," or whether the Americans will take over the British patrol in Ireland is not known.

Certainly, Prime Minister De Valera had some ground for his protest. Construction of the bases and their occupation by an A.E.F. was planned and carried out without the consent of, or consultation with, the Irish government.

"It is our duty to make it clearly understood that no matter what troops occupy the six counties, the Irish people's claim for the union of national territory and for supreme jurisdiction over it will remain unabated," declared Mr. De Valera in a protest which may live to become truly historic.

* * *

It is quite impossible to discuss the problems of Irish occupation, or the neutrality of Eire, without touching upon the sore spot of Irish dissension; and indeed, the whole story of Ireland's long fight for freedom.

Under the Irish constitution of 1937, all of Ireland—including the rebellious northern counties of Ulster—is under the national republic. According to De Valera's viewpoint, therefore, the Northern Counties are in revolt against Ireland, aided and abetted by England; and their pretended operation as a separate government is unconstitutional.

Needless to say Great Britain and the United States of America are backing the dissidents of North Ireland. In answering a reporter's question as to De Valera's claim to sovereignty of all Ireland, President Roosevelt said in a recent press conference that De Valera (or did he mean the reporter?) would have to "live and learn!"

Thus, it is plain why the United States, which would not send food or munitions to the aid of neutral Ireland, now sends an unwanted army of occupation to invade Ireland's soil.

One cannot escape the conviction that if the late Bishop Gallagher were alive, the foreign policy of the United States, at least in regard to Ireland, would not be what it is at this moment!

* * *

The sovereignty of small nations — of which the Allies made so much in the post-war parleys after World War I, and for which the Churchill-Roosevelt "Atlantic Charter" declares so eloquently—is simply "out for the duration" when those sovereignties clash with British desires.

In the case of De Valera's Ireland, like that of Argentina and Chile, any attempt to assert the right of self-determination, or to defend the integrity of one's national soul, is howled down in the pro-British press as the work of Axis agents. In other words, any sovereign nation that does not bend to British will, is *ipso facto* a "Hitler tool."

In the very first days of England's war, SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine was barred from Canada and other British dominions. Not because we had lied about British policy, not because our comment was not forthright and factual—but because we told the truth! Suppression of facts, and not the correction of abuses and injustice—has always been, and still is, the policy of the tight little *clique* of internationalists who "use" the British Empire for their own purposes.

The regret is, of course, that, owing to our close cooperation as an ally of Britain in the war against Hitler, the United States is more and more in danger of being drawn into the same net of falsehood.

Concealment of an injustice, even for many centuries, does not abate national guilt. No "statute of limitations" runs against the violations of social justice in God's world.

Those honest Americans who lament Ireland's stand as the "defection" of a loyal daughter of the British Empire, simply misread their history.

The world has no parallel for Britain's treatment of the Irish nation and the Irish people. No censorship over honest comment, and no warping of history texts will conceal it. Nor is it ancient history, although it is an old story. The injustice and the persecution still go on.

Our fear at the moment is that American boys of the new A.E.F., many of them fine youths of Irish descent and good Catholics, may be sent to take the place of the "Black and Tans," whom even the British dare not use again. Let us hope it is a groundless fear, despite our President's slighting references to Ireland.

Text of De Valera Protest

THERE was not much publicity given in most local newspapers to Prime Minister De Valera's protest over the United States' military occupation of Ireland without consent of, or consultation with, the Irish government. For that reason, and because the statement may very well become historic, we think the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE ought to have the complete text.

The Irish Prime Minister said:

The Irish government has not been consulted either by the British government or the American Government with regard to the coming of American troops to the six counties.

Everyone knows that Ireland twenty years ago was partitioned and the six counties cut off from the rest of the country by act of the British Parliament despite the expressed will of the Irish people.

They knew when the United States entered the last war that President Wilson declared Americans meant to fight for democracy and for the rights of peoples to national self-determination. The Irish people took him at his word and in the general election of 1918, by the overwhelming vote of more than three to one, declared for national independence and for the establishment of a republic.

This decision was reaffirmed after two years of conflict with Britain in the general election of 1921 when the partition candidates returned were less than a fourth of the total representation.

Nevertheless, the British government set up a separate Parliament for six of the thirty-two counties. These counties formed no historical or geographical entity. They were chosen fully with the view of securing a majority for it.

In one-half of the area, including the city of Derry, and in the whole area on the boundary of the twenty-six counties a majority of candidates were against partition.

Partition of the territory of an ancient nation was one of the cruelest wrongs that could be committed against a people. The partition of Ireland was no different in essence from the former partition of Poland.

Nor were the evils that flow from it less than those Abraham Lincoln foresaw from the projection of the partition of the United States when he determined to prevent it, even at the cost of fighting one of the bitterest civil wars in history.

Ireland has no hostility toward nor any desire in any way to be brought into conflict with the United States for reasons to which I referred a few weeks ago. The contrary is the truth.

It is our duty to make it clearly understood that no matter what troops occupy the six counties, the Irish people's claim to union of national territory and for supreme jurisdiction will remain unabated.

Four years ago the British government and Parliament recognized fully the sovereignty of the Irish nation over that part of the nation's territory included in the twenty-six counties and the bargain has been honorably kept in that regard.

But maintenance of the partition of Ireland is as indefensible as aggression against all nations, which it is the avowed purpose of Britain and the United States in this war to bring to an end.

Irish Neutrality

WHAT seems to us a clear and honest statement of the case for Irish neutrality finds voice in the *Irish Echo* of New York City.

"Ireland's position in this warring world is probably just about as comfortable as that of the proverbial hen on a hot griddle,"

(Continued on Page 18)

Comment

Dreamers Plan Post-War World

INCREASINGLY, the newspapers are filled with starry plans for the post-war world.

As far as the United States is concerned, the problem seems to be how to switch back from all-out war production to a peacetime readjustment without another depression.

The National Resources Planning Board, headed by President Roosevelt's kinsman, Frederic A. Delano, is the chief among some dozen Government departments giving attention to post-war planning.

In its recent report, which the President passed on to Congress, the Planning Board faces the grim fact that the American people will "never stand for another post-war depression."

While the report avoided any specific mention of a change in Government, it stressed that a totalitarian state was not desired. But, this very emphasis left the door open for congressional pessimists to see between the lines a peril of communistic experimentation.

Applying the four freedoms of the "Atlantic charter" to the post-war planning for America, the Board's report proposes a program of nine domestic freedoms.

These are:

"1. The right to work, usefully and creatively, through the productive years;

"2. The right to fair play, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift, and other socially valuable service;

"3. The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care;

"4. The right to security, with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment, and accident;

"5. The right to live in a system of free enterprise; free from compulsory labor, irresponsible private power, arbitrary public authority, and unregulated monopolies;

"6. The right to come and go, to speak or to be silent, free from the spyings of secret political police;

"7. The right to equality before the law, with equal access to justice in fact;

"8. The right to education, for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness, and,

"9. The right to rest, recreation, and adventure; the opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilization."

The right of religious freedom, omitted from the "Atlantic Charter," is also missing from the nine points of domestic reconstruction. Doubtless the planners had in mind President Roosevelt's explanation of the Churchill-Roosevelt agreement, that religious freedom was understood as "taken for granted."

* * *

"Everyone hears it said that when the war is over, all countries, including our own, will be impoverished," the report states, adding: "No country need be impoverished if its productive resources (both capital and human) are intact."

But how "intact" will these resources of America be at the end of an all-out war to destroy the totalitarians?

Vice President Wallace, chairman of the President's economic committee delving into economic problems of war and peace, goes further than the Planning Board.

"If we can afford tremendous sums of money to win the war, we can afford to invest whatever amount it takes to win the peace," the Vice President said recently.

The catch to that, of course, is that we cannot afford what we will spend on war.

Mr. Wallace wants to industrialize non-industrial nations, use wheat to feed and cotton to clothe the undernourished and ill-clad the world over.

None of these things were accomplished, or undertaken, in peacetime America under 8 years of the New Deal. Instead, wheat was destroyed and cotton burned, to create an artificial scarcity and produce a deceptive profit.

And the policy is still in force in relation to the Puerto Rican sugar quotas.

Mr. Wallace has said that he would even establish "certain minimum standards of food, clothing and shelter" and arrange that no nation would fall below these standards.

If we start with China and India, Mr. Wallace is safe. No living standard could possibly fall below them. But, if Americans are to start their recovery at the minimum of coolie China and India, it would be far from a comfortable post-war world.

* * *

It is to be expected that the dreams of visionaries and doctrinaires must precede the practicalities. At this stage, with the war only two months old, plans for the world after the war—months, or years, hence—are bound to be theoretical.

Nevertheless, it behooves us to keep track of what the dreamers are dreaming; for these are compass points in the navigation chart of the planners.

The detail and scope of Mr. Wallace's vision, says the columnist Paul Mallon, "goes far beyond common acceptance into gold-glittered labyrinths in which the United States would undertake to finance a new world order.

"The various official and unofficial thinkers here (Washington) do not disagree on the point that this country should feed the hungry and clothe the naked. That's charity. What Mr. Wallace wants seems to be something ten times as great and entirely different — the establishment of world living standards commensurate with our own, a world new deal financed by us.

"That," says Mallon, "is astronomical reform!"

Small Business

J. PENFIELD SEIBERLING — president of a tire company—asked a congressional committee: "If hundreds of thousands of independent businessmen are going to be wiped out at home because of foolish calculations and poor planning (by the government), one might as well ask — for what do we fight abroad?" He added: "If this nation can't get on top of the Japs and at least get them under control in two years, we ought to haul down the old flag now and call it quits."

Obviously, all our thinking—or far too much of it—is based on the popular fallacy that you can do anything with gold. We have the gold, therefore, after the chaos of all-out world war, the United States, with Midas touch, can work miracles of reform, they say.

After centuries of failure, there is one lesson the golden calf worshippers have never learned. It is that gold is simply not the answer.

Poverty War On the Home Front

"IT WAS hard to enter the house without stepping on frozen rats . . ."

"Seven families use the same bathroom . . . a child of 7 has contracted a serious disease."

"All year 'round there are 2 feet of water, or 2 feet of ice, under the house."

"There are two beds for six people."

These are sample sentences from testimony about conditions among Chicago relief families, reported by Frank L. Hayes for the *Chicago Daily News*.

Club women and church women presented the reports before a subcommittee on relief of the city council finance committee.

"Conditions found in Chicago are reminiscent of those in Poland after the Nazi occupation," said Miss Amelia Sears, a former county commissioner. "Figures disprove the widespread belief that anybody who wants a job can get one."

She cited records of the Governor's Committee on Re-employment to show fewer than 10 per cent of the state's relief employables had been placed in the last six months.

* * *

And in New York City—to cite only the country's leading centers — Archbishop Spellman has designated the week of April 12th for the twenty-third annual appeal of the Catholic charities.

Msgr. Robert F. Keegan, executive director, said:

"Speaking not only for New York Catholic Charities but for American social work as a whole, we are at war!

"We are at war against all the factors which threaten to undermine the morale of those to whom we must look in the near future for the perpetuation of those freedoms and of that way of life for which their fathers and their elder brothers now are fighting.

"We are at war against ill health which saps the power of the body and mind to meet the demands of the home front, to withstand the modern war of nerves, to keep high at home the flag and all it stands for in the American will to win.

"We are at war against sickly babyhood and childhood; against inadequate nutrition, clothing, shelter, medical and dental services for children; against increased infant mortality rates which, nationally, have shrunk by nearly 80 per cent in the last 30 years.

"We are at war against building a future generation unequipped to carry on what preceding generations have builded into our incomparable country.

"This war must be won—here, at home!"

Comment

Who Is Our No. 1 Enemy?

MAJOR and minor officials have been telling us that Hitler is America's enemy number one.

Our esteemed visitor, Winston Churchill, also added his sales talk to bolster that idea.

For more than two years — yes, since 1934—our foreign diplomacy and our domestic economy have been pursued on the principle that Hitler is America's enemy number one.

No American denies that Hitler's concept of life is definitely hostile to America's. Nevertheless, there are many who now think that enemy number one resides in Asia—not in Europe.

What is Europe? It is nothing more than a peninsula jutting out from Asia. For centuries it has been the tail wagging the dog.

And what about so-called Russia? It is definitely Asiatic with only an accidental stream of European blood in its veins.

Pursuing the thought that America's enemy number one resides not in Europe, but in Asia, we recognize that its expression is tantamount to a heresy on the basis that the majority of Americans do not believe it; on the basis that our Federal Government does not accept it.

But what about America and our Federal Government in relation, for example, to their knowledge of Japan?

Since 1904 Japan—the only nation to win World War I—has been formulating plans and concreting them preparatory for World War II. Our far-flung intelligence service was ignorant of what the Nipponese were accomplishing. As a result we did not know of Japan's mighty navy. We were fooled by the smoke-screen efforts Japan put forth in the Chinese war. We underestimated the Nipponese not only in their material preparations but also in their diplomatic relations with the rest of Asia's populations and governments.

Thailand is an example of our being fooled. Malaya is another example of our being deceived. Russia is the most flagrant example of our official credulity—and this, in the sense that Josef Stalin apparently gave the Japanese some assurance that he would not strike at Tokyo from Vladivostok.

For centuries Asia has been the great "have-not" dominated by the pigmy peninsula of Europe.

And now the realization is dawning upon us. As usual Churchill was wrong and that was to be expected from his record. He was wrong in stating that Hitler must be destroyed first. He was wrong in having persuaded our Government to go all out for Britain in Europe thereby leaving defenseless the Philippines, Malaya, Borneo, the Dutch East Indies and the Australian continent.

And to think of it! We were busy sending transports loaded with bombers, cannon, munitions and food to Libya. For what purpose? To give the foreign correspondents a Roman holiday? To enable them to write of British victories which were as hollow as a sucked egg? To divert our energies, wealth and power to a point furthest from the real theater of war?

England is not the world's greatest mass productionist nation. Instead of sending troops to add to her three or four-million idle soldiers, it were better if we sent some first-class mechanics and a half-dozen Knudsens and Sorensons to teach her how to operate mass production machinery for the purpose of building bombers and interceptors.

We know how to do these things. At least we are learning. Let it be our business, now that the oriental possessions of Europeans and Americans seem lost, to prepare against the day when Asia's well-trained hordes will dare assault us in our homeland if we are not ready for them.

Who knows what will happen in the next 10 years? Before the smoke of the last shell will have been dissipated, perhaps Germany and Europe will be on our side against the Asiatics. Whether or not such a day eventuates, let us revise our mistaken policy about the Japanese and the 700-million individuals of the yellow race whom the white man has been exploiting for centuries.

'Roosevelt Haters' And Labor Unity

WRITING in the *Chicago Daily News*, Edwin A. Lahey recently described the proponents of labor unity between the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. as "Roosevelt-haters."

He said, in almost so many words, that the John L. Lewis "peace plan" was born not of any sincere desire for a healthy, unified labor front, but solely of ambitions to oust from union leadership men like Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, who are regarded as too friendly with Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Lahey related what he said was the background of the "peace plan," asserting the move was discussed at a secret dinner in Washington four days prior to its public announcement. Attending the dinner, he said, were Senator Burton K. Wheeler and other former isolationists, whose aim allegedly is to install anti-Roosevelt leaders in the proposed amalgamation of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O.

Not one of those present at the dinner will obstruct Mr. Roosevelt in his conduct as commander-in-chief of World War II. However, many of them are intelligent persons who are not inclined to say black is white or bad is good when principles are at stake and when defeat is possible through muddling at home and inefficiency abroad.

The British, for example, are privately damning Churchill's government for the Libyan campaign which was engineered by politicians and discouraged by many brilliant military men in England. The Australians pull no punches in striking out at London's mismanagement of the entire war —a mismanagement which siphoned off the best fighters of Australia for Greece, Crete, Libya and Malaya only to leave Australia undefended in her hour of need. The Chinese official army paper was not reluctant to place its cards on the table. Why should we Americans keep our tongues in our cheek and our pens in the ink-pot when there is need to employ them to demand efficiency in leading us out of a debacle into which we were plunged by conniving international diplomats?

Everyone knows where Burton Wheeler stands. He is no friend of Anaconda Copper or the monopolists and profiteers.

Everyone knows where John Lewis stands. Though he is a friend of the laboring man, he is no friend of those who are tricking the laboring man into a strait-jacket of statocracy.

Labor's record is not lily-pure by any means. Neither is John L. Lewis.' They have flirted with Reds and radicals. But Lewis apparently has learned a lesson. Labor has grown fat on union dues—fat in the pocket and fat in the head. But labor is more sinned against than sinning when compared to some other groups.

Definitely labor can be investigated and will be investigated. Nevertheless, labor forms the largest single group in the United States of America and has the right to investigate Government if labor so pleases.

The *New York Times* says:

"Labor sources said the President informed Mr. Murray that an investigation by his aides had convinced him of the accuracy of the main points in the story published in the *New York Times* last Monday of a deal between Mr. Lewis and A. F. of L. leaders on officers to head a unified labor movement.

"The President was quoted as telling Mr. Murray he regarded the whole scheme as a plot by isolationist enemies, notably Mr. Lewis and William L. Hutcheson, first vice president of the A. F. of L., to undermine the President's hold on organized labor."

The above paragraphs would indicate that it is a political sin for the C.I.O. and A. F. of L. to put up their swords; to amalgamate their forces.

Is it Mr. Roosevelt's plan to keep labor organizations fighting like Kilkenny cats so he can maintain his hold over them?

Is it a crime for American labor to be united in these days when we are demanding national unity?

Possibly, American labor will discover that their great white father on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., is anxious to invoke the holy policy of divide and rule.

Locking the Barn Door

MANY of the loudspeakers in politics and elsewhere who are asking for sacrifice are not showing good examples themselves.

After the horse has run from the barn, we are moving to lock the barn door by invoking a law for price-fixing.

As a matter of fact, $13-billion, representing the increased war costs, has run through the barn door. This is General Hugh Johnson's estimate in his syndicated column.

Now that labor prices, food prices, rentals and material prices are at their highest since 1928, we talk about price-fixing. Who doesn't want prices fixed at the high rate they enjoy at the moment? The status quo of present prices could have been here in peace time had the New Deal spent one-tenth as much money to rid this nation of the depression as it is planning to spend to rid the world of Hitlerism.

In fact, if the Allies had loaned Germany $1-billion in 1932, it is likely there would have been no war. But such a gesture at that time would have interfered with the British monopolists, the international bankers and many others who refuse to believe that no human power could hold one-fifth of the world free and four-fifths slave.

Comment

American Legion Head Hits Reds

THE CRAFT and guile of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor "is out-matched by the manner in which the Communist operates in this country," said Lynn U. Stambaugh, of Fargo, North Dakota, national commander of the American Legion, speaking at a recent Boston banquet in his honor.

"He (the American Communist) is working with us only to the extent that his political ideology will become entrenched in our country," the Legion commander said.

"He works for the defeat of Hitler only to the extent that victory means the further rise of the hammer and sickle.

"Less and less is the Communist concerned with the protection of the Stars and Stripes."

Mr. Stambaugh deplored the exoneration of Harry Bridges as "one example of the too great tolerance of radicals in America." He also denounced the attempt of Joseph Lash, executive secretary of the International Students' Service, to obtain a Navy commission under the sponsorship of Mrs. Roosevelt.

"We are hopeful that all of the pressure from whatever source will fail to change the Navy's decision in the matter," said Commander Stambaugh.

Lash, a frequent guest at the White House, was denied a commission in the Naval Intelligence because of his alleged Communistic connections and inclinations.

More on Joe Lash, et al.

THE COMPLETE membership of the Youth Division of the Office of Civilian Defense is as follows:

Joseph P. Lash, of the International Student Service; Molly Ward, Washington Student Service Bureau; James Carey, secretary of the C.I.O.; Robert Handschen of the Farmers' Union; J. Reagan McCreary, *New York Daily Mirror;* Mrs. Thomas Parran, wife of the surgeon general of the U.S.A.; Dr. Floyd Reeves, director American Youth Commission; and Walter Wanger, Hollywood movie director.

The offices of the Youth Division evinced considerable surprise and annoyance at the country's sudden interest in the personnel of the committee. The office steadfastly denied that Lash was or is a member of the Communist Party, but conceded that he was "pretty high up" in the American Student Union. The office pointed out that Lash had resigned from the Student Union and delivered a tirade against it as a Communist front.

But, readers of these columns remember that Mr. Lash vigorously defended the Union from the same charges when they were brought by SOCIAL JUSTICE almost six years ago.

* * *

The files of the Dies Committee contain reams of information about Lash, Carey, Reeves and Wanger.

Reeves was listed as a member of the "American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom" and of the "National Advisory Committee of Work Camps for America." Mr. Wanger is identified as a member of the advisory board of "Films for Democracy."

Records show Lash as a contributor to the Communists' *Daily Worker* and *New Masses;* a leader in the national student peace strike; executive secretary of the American Student Union; an author listed in the catalog of the Workers' Library publications; a former member of the now defunct "American League for Peace and Democracy" and a delegate to the World Youth Congress.

In the debate concerning Mr. Lash's eagerness to get into the Navy, Congressman Clare Hoffman of Michigan, said: "Lash, if memory serves correctly, is the man who was with Mrs. Roosevelt the other day when she refused to go through a picket line at a New York theater. You will recall that the picket line was established because the theater owner would not hire four union musicians, at a cost of more than $300, to operate a phonograph something like two minutes a performance!"

* * *

The Dies Committee has collected some very significant quotations from Mr. Lash's writings. One of these articles entitled *"Strike for Spain,"* printed in the *Champion of Youth* (April-May, 1937) contained this paragraph:

"American youth does not intend to lay down its life in shell holes around Shanghai and Timbuctoo. The program of the American Students' Union states: *'We will not support any war which the United States Government may undertake, for we recognize that such a war would be imperialistic in character.'*

"A.S.U. means business by this declaration. That is why it carried through the anti-war strike last spring, which enlisted the support of 500,000 students. For the strike against war *is a dress rehearsal of what we intend to do in a war crisis!"*

In another article, *"The Campus Debates War and Peace,"* published in *New Masses* (Jan. 25, 1938), Mr. Lash wrote:

"Capitalism is not only the cause of war; it is the cause of unemployment, low wages, company unions and child labor."

Political Ratholes!

—From the San Francisco Examiner

On October 9, 1939, Oliver Kenneth Goff, an ex-Communist, testified before the Dies Committee that Lash was a Communist. Goff said Lash attended the eighth convention of the Young Communist League in New York City as a member-at-large.

Lash broke with the Communist leadership of the American Student Union after the signing of the Nazi-Soviet pact. He always denied that he was a Communist.

The privilege of denial of party membership is given to all Communists whenever they are "on the spot."

The new O.C.D. official and Navy Intelligence aspirant is 32; and married to Nancy Bedford-Jones, author of *"My Father Is a Liar"* published in *New Masses,* official Communist publication.

* * *

As to James Carey, the Dies Committee records indicate that he has been a member of the National Council of the American Peace Mobilization; a member of the organization committee and delegate from the United States to the World Youth Congress; a sponsor of the New York Tom Mooney Committee; vice chairman of the American Youth Congress; signer of a petition to discontinue the Dies Committee; and secretary of a committee on unemployment of the Communist Party at Port Arthur, Ontario.

Congressman Leland Ford of California complained to the House of Representatives (Jan. 13th) against what he called the continued employment in Government positions of "Communists and Socialists." He cited as examples the employment of Mr. Lash and Malcolm Cowley, chief statistical analyst for O.P.M. The Congressman identified Cowley as a one-time member of the editorial staff of the Communist *Daily Worker.*

Chairman Dies will present to individual members of the House documentary proof of Cowley's affiliation with 72 left-wing organizations! Earning $8,000 as chief statistician of the Committee of Facts and Figures, the former editor of the *New Republic* is said to have signed the call for a "Congress of American Revolutionary Writers" published in the *Daily Worker* (Jan. 18, 1935). This call read:

"We propose to invite writers . . . who have clearly indicated their sympathy to the revolutionary cause; who do not need to be convinced of the decay of capitalism or of the inevitability of the revolution."

* * *

Two Federal employes whom the Dies Committee accused of Communist sympathies, in a letter sent to President Roosevelt last September, now face dismissal.

There are still 1,123 alleged Communists on the Federal payroll, and their names have been turned over to the Attorney General for investigation by the F.B.I.

Hundreds of these Communists are said to have been disqualified previously from holding Government jobs by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Since the national defense emergency, or the war, they have succeeded in getting employment in agencies and bureaus beyond the jurisdiction of the civil service.

Comment

Democracy *a la* Red

FROM time to time critics assail SOCIAL JUSTICE for the stand it takes against the brand of current democracy.

This publication is foresworn to support the democracy identified with the *Constitution* and institutions of this nation. Equally it is courageous enough to oppose the type of democracy which stealthily is being popularized by the radicals.

Democracy is more than a name. Unfortunately, we have lived to see the day when the enemies of this country have stolen the name to apply it to their Marxism, Moscowism and godlessness, all of which are opposed to the concepts to which our forebears originally applied the word democracy.

The only compliment ever paid us by the Washington Reds, by the *Daily Worker*, by radical labor leaders and platonic-minded clerics was their calling us anti-democratic—meaning, of course, anti-Communist.

The *Detroit Times* recently published an editorial bearing upon the new-fangled democracy which Moscow's agents are determined to impose upon us.

The editorial reads as follows:

The word "democracy" is now being used by subversive minorities in the United States to motivate movements that have for their purpose the complete destruction of democracy as we Americans conceive it.

This democratic conception of ours means PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM.

Our American conception of democracy —for which we are now fighting—is incarnated in the Bill of Rights, which guarantees property rights, personal rights, religious rights and, therefore, private enterprise, which is the practical application of our personal and civil rights.

It is these rights which certain Marxian-propaganda minorities in this country, masking their designs under the word "democracy," now seek to destroy.

The latest instance of the operation of this sneak technique, while we are at war with the sworn enemies of our way of life and form of government, is the formation of the "school of democracy" in New York City.

Prominent in the "faculty" of this "school for democracy" are all the teachers at the New York City College who were DISMISSED, DROPPED OR SUSPENDED as a result of the Rapp-Coudert committee investigating COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

* * *

Here is the "democratic" background of some of these "faculty" members who will "school" Americans in "democracy":

Seymour A. Copstein, tutor in English at City College and former teacher of "principles of Communism" at the Communist workers' school, who was dismissed from the City College on charges that included the indoctrination of students.

Morris U. Schappes, another tutor in English, who after having been suspended for Communist proselytizing was sentenced to 18 months to two years in jail for perjury, a conviction he is appealing.

Louis Lerman, dismissed clerk.

Other dismissed teachers on the "faculty" are Saul Bernstein, Philip S. Foner and Walter Scott Neff. Teachers who failed to be reappointed who are on the new "faculty" include Lewis Belamuth, David Goldway and Max Yergan. Suspended teachers who will give courses include Morris U. Cohen, Sidney Eisenberger, Jack Foner, Maxwell Weisman and Max L. Hutt.

This is certainly NOT a "school for democracy." This misuse of the word "democracy" today is founded on an aphorism of the patron saint of "American" Communism, Earl Browder, who is now in jail for falsification of a passport. This aphorism is:

"Communism is the democracy of the twentieth century."

Nothing is more stupid or erroneous.

Communism is simply COMMUNISM in any century; real democracy of the American brand is DEMOCRACY in any century.

* * *

There is only one "school of democracy" in these United States. That is the study of American history for 160 years and the continued application of the doctrines of the founding fathers.

The use of the word "democracy" as a mask for Communistic teachings is sanctioned by both Lenin and the Moscow comintern, who have told their followers in the United States, in effect, that any means justifies the end.

That end is the DESTRUCTION OF OUR FREE DEMOCRACY.

Today, as never before, the American people must be on their guard against the use of what Theodore Roosevelt called "weasel words."

One of these "weasel" words is "democracy" WHEN USED BY THOSE WHO ARE REDS.

To them "democracy" is window-dressing for Communism, Stalin style.

Jews on Soviet Aid

ACCORDING to the *Daily Worker*, representatives of all the Jewish organizations of New York were called by the Executive Board of the Council of Jewish Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations to meet at the Hotel Commodore, February 22nd, to consolidate Russian War Relief among the Jews.

That will be a fine way to celebrate George Washington's birthday.

The *Daily Worker* article reads as follows:

"Representatives of all the Jewish organizations of New York were called today by the Executive Board of the Council of Jewish Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations to an all-day conference in the Hotel Commodore on Sunday, Feb. 22, to consolidate Russian War Relief support in the Jewish community.

"Albert Einstein, head of the physics department of the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton University, is honorary chairman of the Council. Abraham Goldberg, contributing editor of the *Jewish Morning Journal*, is chairman.

"Mr. Goldberg said that he expects approximately 1,500 persons to attend the conference, which will be held in the Commodore grand ballroom. Representatives of many Jewish organizations in major cities outside New York have been invited to attend as observers.

"The Council has invited Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Mme. Ivy Litvinoff, wife of the Russian ambassador, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise to speak.

"In its call for the conference, the Council explained that its purpose will be to establish means of co-ordinating the work of all Jewish groups in New York for Russian War Relief. Many such groups have been active in raising funds for medical supplies for Russia but the Executive Board of the Council believes, Goldberg said, that closer co-operation would bring greater efficiency and eliminate duplication of work.

"In a general statement voicing the aims of the Council in its Russian War Relief work, Mr. Goldberg said:

" 'An official United States mission has itemized, in conference with representatives of Russia and Great Britain, the material aid that they need . . . the need for these is a cry to humanity; they need warm clothing for men, women, and children.

" 'The United States Government has designated Russian War Relief, Inc., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City, as an official organization to muster this aid to Russia. *Shipping space is being provided without charge and goods have already been sent.* We who have so much to gain from a victory on the Russian front can engage ourselves in no more humanitarian way, no more charitable way, than by organizing a great campaign to send many more such shipments.'

"In addition to Goldberg and Dr. Einstein, the executive board of the Council of Jewish Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations includes Elias Fife, president of Lithuanian Jews in America and vice-chairman of the Council executive committee; Benjamin Winter, president of the American Federation of Polish Jews; Herman Hoffman, grand master of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham; Harold O. N. Frankel, deputy grand master of Brith Abraham; Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein, chairman of the executive board of the Rabbinical Council of America; Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, executive director of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association; Charles Sonnenreich, president of the Rumanian Jews of America; and Louis Levine, executive board member of Brith Sholem."

Soviet Victory

THE Soviet Union's victories are not so impressive when studied before a map. If one believed newspaper headlines, he would conclude that Hitler was driven from the Ukraine; his armies were routed; and he lost more than 5 million men.

That kind of wish-thinking will not produce victories for the Allies. According to the *Wall Street Journal's* Washington correspondent, the Nazis' winter line will hold, and the Red army, hampered by longer supply routes, will slow down as it reaches this line, thus becoming an easy target for the Germans next spring.

The big question is: Can the Soviets' industry plus Allied aid bolster her by spring?

What Others Say

Criticism Can and Must Be Loyal

THERE is still a great difference of opinion here (London), constantly reflected in the press, between people who believe that in wartime there should be plenty of public criticism of the authorities and those who hold that such criticism is democratic weakness and should be ruled out.

Advocates of a "shut up" policy maintain that this constant public criticism puts the democracies at a disadvantage. Men in authority are compelled to waste time answering this criticism. Public confidence is weakened by reckless charges of incompetence and blundering. The effect on morale is bad. On the other hand, the morale of the enemy is heightened and, what is more important still, valuable information is given away.

This argument looks very impressive at first . . . Nevertheless, on examination, this argument against public criticism soon begins to look dubious.

To begin with, the man on the job does not necessarily know more than anybody else. It takes time and patience to discover exactly the right men. Moreover, a man may know a great deal and yet go to work on the wrong lines. If he knows that he can be challenged publicly to justify his policy, he will be all the more careful to adopt the very best policy.

Generals have been known to sacrifice thousands of lives out of sheer vanity. An Axis commander might still do that, but I'll wager that no commander on the democratic side would risk doing it. Too many questions will be asked.

Any man who knows he may soon be called to face a critical press and public to answer searching questions will continually ask himself if he is serving the best interests of the people who employ him . . . He is less likely to be carried away by the yes-man enthusiasm of his own little *clique* of inferiors. He will remember that common sense cannot be ignored.

Again, although at first morale may seem better in a country that has a parrot press and no free criticism, just because no doubting word reaches the public ear and eye, I fancy that after a disaster or two, the morale of such people falls much faster than that of the democratic peoples in the same situation.

—J. B. Priestly, British writer, in *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (Jan. 20)

* * *

Australia's Plight

RELYING on British assurances that Singapore could be successfully defended, the Australians sent the flower of their army to Libya. Greece and the Near East. Now the Australians find Singapore a weak reed and their troops occupied in defense of empire interests in the Mediterranean region.

—Arthur Sears Henning in the *Chicago Tribune*

Guide for Censors

MR. PRICE should require each censor to hang above his desk this following counsel from the *Harvard Law Review* ("American Economic Mobilization"):

"Winning the war is paramount, but it would be a sorry commentary on American ideals if this demanded a sacrifice of basic freedoms."

—Paul Mallon

* * *

Slackers in Government

IT IS the duty of the able and level-headed Government leaders to insure confidence in the public at large by restraining and removing men in office who are dangerous to the war effort.

We may as well be frank about this matter, for the public is indeed frank in its conversations.

It is the suspicion that many men in high office, who have frankly tried to steer the country into socialism during peace, are using the emergency to further their theories rather than making an honest effort to win the war.

—*Boston Post* (Jan. 13)

* * *

Concentrate on Japan

IF WE scatter our strength in a dozen trifling expeditions all over the world, we may succeed only in giving the Japanese the opportunity to strike us at home. There can be no compromise with Japan . . . Either Japan or the United States must dominate the Pacific from shore to shore. In the minds of Americans there is no doubt about which power is to be supreme. For the present, at least, our single war aim must be the crushing of Japan.

—*Chicago Daily Tribune* (Jan. 14)

* * *

Don't Count on Collapse

IT WILL be a great mistake for our people to depend upon a collapse of any enemy country to win the war. It looks like a struggle of two or three years. Some of our people don't realize that we are at war. They expected it for such a long time that now they take it as a matter of course . . . A lot of people are saying now that Germany is going to collapse. I don't believe it.

—U. S. Senator Tom Connally of Texas

* * *

It Always Repeats

THROUGH all the ages human nature has not changed. Even Christianity, though it has ennobled and uplifted, has not yet transformed human emotions and tendencies. So we may hope confidently. The enslaved millions today are the sons of the resolute past. Like their predecessors, when life becomes too onerous, they will awaken, and in their turn teach their oppressors.

History *always* repeats. Dictators *always* learn the hard way—too late.

—Arthur Stanley Riggs (*Catholic World*, Jan., 1942)

British Influence

WHEREVER the influence of Britain is felt the virtue and simplicity, the peace and happiness of the people depart, and a fierce, bitter, and all-absorbing struggle for the goods of this world alone ensues . . . It corrupts morals, weakens the hold of religion on the heart, and diffuses a degrading heathenism. Her literature, her philosophy, her religion, as well as her industry and commerce, tend to materialize the nations, and to produce the conviction that man lives for this world alone. She is of the earth earthy, and the grand apostle of carnal Judaism.

—Orestes A. Brownson (Works, Vol. XVI., p. 536)

* * *

Purchasing Power

WE MUST look forward and prepare for a war lasting five years. I see no hope in that period for a balanced budget, and we will be lucky if the debt does not go well over $150-billion. The Government is practically creating purchasing power out of thin air.

—U. S. Senator Robert Taft of Ohio

* * *

No Glory in War

SOLDIERS do not make wars. They keep the peace. No man abhors war more than the regular Army man, and no man more than I do. There is no glory in war. But as long as statesmen have not eliminated war, it is only common sense and decency to be prepared. It is only fair to give a 50-50 chance to the soldiers who must do the fighting and dying.

—Gen. Douglas MacArthur (in 1934)

* * *

Faith: Man vs. God

THE OLDER a man lives the less faith should he have in man and the more in his God. The world has betrayed its every declaration; God has kept his multitudinous promises. And yet, when we think how we sweat for Caesar and how seldom we have a moist brow for Christ, we feel how unworthy we are of Time and all its benisons.

We will then begin the New Year with an act of contrition, continue it with an act of love, end it, if it is yet ours, with an act of hope, and over all and through all let faith shed its luster . . .

Through all this blood and slaughter God is opening the eyes of men to the folly of war and hatred, and to the wisdom of peace and love. Out of the chaos of these terrible days, His Mercy will yet evolve a new reign of celestial order on earth.

—Rev. James H. Cotter, in the *Irish World* (Jan. 3)

* * *

The old saying was, "In time of peace prepare for war." Our new slogan must be, "In times of war prepare for peace."

—Rep. Samuel Dickstein of N. Y. (Jan. 2)

Comment

More on the Rubber Racket

WE OBSERVE Jesse Jones had his picture in the paper recently, wearing a rather sheepish look and holding in his left hand a guayulean weed. He hopes to develop the milk from this weed—not too commonly found—into rubber latex.

Why the sheepish look? Milkweed is common; it takes only 90 days to raise a tremendous crop; it produces more substance for rubber latex than hard-to-find guayule.

Come, come, Mr. Jones. There are too many chemists in America to be fooled any longer on the rubber racket. Every backyard and idle acre can grow milkweed and dandelion in profusion.

* * *

According to an Associated Press story of January 19th:

"On the Alkali deserts of six western states there are 5-million pounds of natural rubber — enough to supply the United States for five months—ready for immediate harvesting, University of California scientists informed the Government today.

"This rubber, although not quite as good as the prime product from the East Indies, is entirely satisfactory, the experts reported.

"Most important, they said, is that it is already on hand and can be collected and made into tires, tubes and other finished products without undue effort.

"It exists in the rabbit brush, a large perennial shrub which covers stretches of the west's great open spaces. California, Nevada and Colorado have most of it but there are large tracts also in New Mexico, Utah, Idaho and perhaps other states.

"The report was made by Dr. T. H. Goodspeed, noted botanist, and Dr. H. R. Wellman, agricultural economist, to H. R. Tolley, chief of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Morris S. Rosenthal, assistant director of the Government's war council.

"Dr. Goodspeed is noted for developing tobacco and other United States commercial crops largely through interbreeding with South American varieties.

"During World War I he and the late Dr. H. M. Hall, another University of California botanist, at the request of the state defense council, went hunting for rubber among native plants of the west.

"They found that wild rabbit brush contained 3 to 7 per cent rubber on a dry weight basis and that the available supply then would yield 150,000 tons. Little was done about it."

* * *

The peculiar thing about Dr. Goodspeed's discovery is that most high school children who studied chemistry knew this all along. However, some were taught that the only rubber is that which comes from the Malayan Peninsula; that anything else is counterfeit.

Their teaching was along the lines of the international bankers who say that only that is money which the Federal Reserve Banks create. Anything else, they say, is counterfeit or inflationary.

Senators Lash Stupidity

MOVED by the unnecessary rubber shortage, Senators Sheridan Downey and Joseph O'Mahoney had something to say.

Senator Sheridan Downey of California called for a Senate investigation of the rubber supply. He said there was too much complacency, folly and stupidity in Washington.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, Wyoming, assailed Government agencies for failing to encourage the production of raw materials in the western states. He also spoke scornfully of the Navy's battleship-building program, implying that the lessons of the present war in the Pacific were ignored by the admirals.

O'Mahoney added:

"With Germany invading Russia for raw materials and Japan invading China and Thailand and the Dutch East Indies in search of raw materials, we were paying no attention to the raw materials in our own back yard — in California, in Oregon, in Washington, and other states.

"The Navy Department was insisting upon building huge new battleships. Indeed, it was not three days after Pearl Harbor that the Navy Department sent down to Congress a proposal for expanding the fleet, and that proposal contained a suggestion for the construction of six or seven battleships. That was after the *Repulse* and the *Prince of Wales* had been sunk by a few Japanese bombing planes. Enough steel went to the bottom of the sea in that attack to keep the automobile industry going for a long period."

Victory Bike to Replace Auto

RADICAL Leon Henderson — New Deal price administrator—says: "Conserve your tires as if they were gold. You may not get any rubber until the war is ended."

With this news, which need not have been announced at all had the New Deal refused to play along with British monopolists, Mr. Henderson adds that when your tires are gone it will be necessary to ride on a "victory model" bicycle.

Making his announcement in Hollywood style, the fat, 240-pound price administrator puffed and pedaled his way around a Washington block. When he dismounted, he grunted his satisfaction with this New Deal method of transportation.

With the stoppage of motor car production, some nationalized factory may be selected to turn out 750,000 bicycles, each weighing 34 pounds; each equipped with makeshift tires composed of 90 per cent reclaimed rubber.

Another feature of the victory bike innovation is the possible confiscation of the 10-million bicycles now in operation by school children, messenger boys and others.

Here's hoping this damnable war will be over soon with victory and with justice for all. If it lasts from five to ten years, there is the possibility of Americans going around in newspaper undershirts, as do the Japanese in their all-out effort for victory.

Tommies and Tessies

AT THE outbreak of the Boer War—the turn of the century—there was a popular song known as *"Tommy, He Was a Soldier Boy."* Your commentator whistled it to the distraction of his classmates who threatened unimaginable reprisals unless he discontinued the nuisance.

And now comes a greater nuisance. Not in the nature of a new song, but rather of a new theme which goes like this: *"Tessie, She Was a Soldier Girl."*

Public Nuisance No. 1 — or whatever Westbrook Pegler called her — is determined to nationalize, rationalize, systematize and masculinize the females of America, who will serve in O.C.D., in P.D.Q., in X.Y.Z. and G.H.Q.—and in all other service divisions.

We'll be having an Amazonian army if we don't watch out.

At present, according to the Associated Press, the Army needs about 12,000 women for use in the airplane interceptor service and other army branches.

That statement was made by Lieutenant Colonel Ira Swift.

Already, 6,000 volunteers — unpaid women—are serving the Army. The Lieutenant Colonel wants $10-million a year to uniform, house and train 12,000 more.

Of course, the good Lieutenant Colonel didn't mention Schiaparelli, Mainbocher, Lily Dache, Helena Rubenstein and other couturieres and designers of ensembles, lipstick, shoes and uniforms. But we'll be surprised if such celebrities in the field of femininity aren't commissioned to lure our little girls into the army.

Once in the army, it isn't long before women adopt army morals. And how!

We don't want our girls in the army. Today, they may be volunteers; tomorrow, they will be conscriptees, as in England.

Let's avoid the first step lest we will repent of the last step.

Asked if it was intended to send the women into foreign service, Colonel Swift said it might be that women will be sent to American defense outposts.

In October, 1941, a British paper, *The Patriot*, in an editorial, said:

> "Two items of the programme are of particular interest: one demands that 'every able-bodied man and woman (be) organised for war service . . . No evasion to be tolerated.' The other deals with 'the provision of creches, rest centres and shopping facilities which will help to remove barriers that still prevent the full use of women workers in the war industries.' This constitutes a direct attack against the family, a beginning of that breaking-up of the homes and socialisation of children which led to such appalling results in the U.S.S.R. British women are to be organised on equal terms with men, and the State will look after the children. The disciples of Marx-Lenin-Stalin know only too well that the family is the first obstacle to be destroyed if Communism is to triumph."

Comment

Mr. Ickes Promises Us More Sugar

LAST WEEK, SOCIAL JUSTICE, commenting on the sugar shortage, showed how the Department of Agriculture had reduced domestic beet acreage 17 to 20 per cent; and refused to lift the quota restriction on Puerto Rico, so that cane that would have yielded 300,000 tons was left to rot in the fields. We also pointed out that there is at present waiting to be ground more cane than is permitted under the existing quota.

This week, the Associated Press at Washington quoted Secretary Ickes as saying that United States possessions in the Caribbean "can and will increase their sugar production in significant quantities during 1942."

The item continues:

"The Secretary, who has jurisdiction over the division of territories and island possessions, said Puerto Rico shipped to the United States last year 994,837 tons of sugar, meeting fully its initial 1941 quota allotment and sending to the States almost 200,000 additional tons 'to meet the developing shortage.'

"The report estimated Puerto Rico this year would produce approximately 1,200,000 tons. The quota set for Puerto Rico for 1942 at the present time is 959,088.

"He plans to ask President Roosevelt, Ickes said, to lift all quota restrictions on importation of sugar from Puerto Rico."

Let us hope that Mr. Ickles has better luck with sugar, and our prospect of consumer rationing, than he did with gasoline.

* * *

The *New York Sun*, which has been campaigning editorially for more than a year to lift the sugar quota, blames the present situation immediately upon the short-sightedness of the Government's economic planners.

Said the *Sun*:

"These improvident actions were taken at a time when America was shouldering its new burden of arming and feeding the world's democracies. Surely it was obvious even then that America would need vastly increased quantities of industrial alcohol, made from molasses, and would be called upon to send even larger quantities of sugar abroad. All this was pointed out by representatives of the sugar industry, who warned of impending shortage and urgently opposed curtailment.

"But the 'economic planners' would have none of it. They could not see the mounting stock-piles of sugar as a reservoir of real wealth and safety in the wartime economy of the nation. They could only see them as dangerous surpluses of the kind they had guarded against for many years. Because they were not alert to anticipate the needs of a nation at war, America must rebuild its sugar stock-pile and each American family must forego about forty pounds of its yearly sugar supply.

"Recrimination, however, will neither sweeten our morning coffee nor produce smokeless powder. The shortage will not impede our war effort, because patriotic Americans, tightening their own belts in uncomplaining self-sacrifice, will not permit it to do so.

"What seems far more important—and more dangerous—than the shortage itself, *is the mental attitude which fathered it.* In the past decade it has come to be the habit of bureaucracy in government to look with suspicion and distrust upon the views of private individuals. It is assumed almost as a matter of course that in his dealings with government the representative of business or industry is actuated by wholly selfish and often anti-social motives. He is regarded as an enemy of social reform, whatever he wants being per se inimical to progressive government. That he could be sincerely and selflessly interested in contributing to victory is inconceivable to the bureaucrat.

"In this frame of mind is the weak spot of our war program."

An *American* Program

ALMOST anyone of grade school intelligence can take an atlas or a globe and figure out pretty accurately the broad outlines of logical foreign policy for every country in the world—except the United States of America.

The simple reason, of course, is that every country has a logical geographical sphere of influence within which it can be expected to expand; and all have a more or less consistently selfish national policy.

Josef Stalin, for instance, is going to get the best deal he can for the U.S.S.R. in any situation. Everything he does will be predicated upon that, pacts or no pacts. Agreements and understandings with other powers will be kept when they advance the Soviet cause, and they will be broken without qualm or hesitation when they counter Soviet aspirations.

Nor is Stalin's Soviet Union an exception or particularly blameable for this. It is natural and understandable.

And so, more or less, is the same thing true for Japan, Germany, China, or England.

One needs but look at the map and acknowledge the existence of certain natural spheres of influence within which national ambitions would be most likely to expand, to perceive the points at which these expanding ambitions will most likely clash—Japan in Asia; Germany in Central Europe; Italy around the Mediterranean; Soviet Russia in India, etc., etc.

Only in the case of the United States of America, it seems, is one's map—and logic—useless.

The two vast continents of North and South America, the American hemisphere, are a natural for us. But we have only to consider for a moment to see how the makers of our foreign policy have left this "natural" sphere to go off on a new Crusade, as it were, for some rather indefinite grail of everybody's "freedom."

Our policy cannot be read in any map, therefore; but only in the light of our commitments as Great Britain's ally. And in this we are, not infrequently, more imperial than the empire. One can read in any newspaper of Canada, Australia, or South Africa, criticisms of British policy that would not see the light of day in any American newspaper!

It would seem that our commitment to our British ally, interpreted in the terms of our own safety, has forced us to neglect to feed our own hungry, while we strip them of food to feed our allies; to fail to clothe our own naked, while rationing cotton and woolens for our friends abroad; to neglect to restore our own disrupted economy, and fail to begin in time to make real friends of the neighbors within our own hemisphere.

If "Union-Now" were an accomplished fact, it would be easier to explain our policy to a Man from Mars, than to trace it from any atlas.

* * *

But, we are not PLANNING a war—we're fighting it.

Let's cling to our high ideals—Americans are known for them by now.

Let us carry on for victory.

Let us win the war.

But, by all means, let us not lose sight of the realities.

Let us fight the war *as a consistent and sensible American program*—and not merely as a fifth wheel of anybody's crumbling empire!

LaGuardia Still Muddles

FIORELLO LAGUARDIA — pudgy, prodigious, political devil-fish — has tenacles which reach into many activities. He is Mayor of New York—and has done a fairly good job; he serves on the Canadian Commission; he is chief medicine man of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Each of these three major jobs demands full-time attention of an intellectual giant —which LaGuardia is not.

But do not blame the pudgy little Mayor of New York for the inefficiency in the Office of Civilian Defense.

That blame is placed in the lap of President Roosevelt. But, as Columnist Frank Kent remarks, "It simply is not in the President to make admissions of that kind. There is a curious self-esteem about the man that drives him to persist in a blunder rather than concede that he has blundered. His record is full of instances."

As long as Mr. LaGuardia is kept in the Office of Civilian Defense by Mr. Roosevelt, there is sure to be muddling, inefficiency and a spirit of "don't-give-a-damn" in the minds of the public.

LaGuardia has failed to snap the American people out of their lethargy. When he blacked out San Francisco for four hours, he antagonized the West Coasters and definitely did not build up any national morale for defense.

When he blew his puny, ridiculous whistle in New York to warn the citizens of an air raid, the whistle wasn't heeded any more than were Mr. LaGuardia's appeals for us to be on the alert.

Please, Mr. President, retire Fiorello from office and beseech his assistant, your good wife, to expend her energies inside the Red Cross. We'll be needing plenty of civilian defense against the Malayan eye disease, for example, and other plagues before the war chariot slows down.

Don't try to save Fiorello's face because today is no day for face-saving or for playing politics with destruction.

Let's get going by reorganizing the O.C.D.

British Policies Put Australia 'On the Spot'

AUSTRALIA is a continent comparable in size to the United States of America. With a population of approximately 7-million persons this wonderland could support 200-million inhabitants.

Colonized nearly 150 years ago, chiefly by sons and daughters of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, the citizens of Australia chose to live in the vital areas of the east and southeast between Brisbane, Sidney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Melbourne and Sidney with more than 2-million inhabitants are the center of Australia's coal and iron products.

In the first World War the Australians fought for the mother country's interests in a ratio nearing 3 to 1 compared to Englishmen.

In World War II, Australian troops bore the brunt of Hongkong, Greece, Crete and Libya.

Today the continent of Australia is threatened seriously by the Japanese. Almost hourly an invasion may be announced.

Until last week the Australians had little to say in directing Britain's military and naval activities. They were the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Australia has 11,500 miles of coast to defend. If her main military forces are moved to distant points, her leaders know that Sidney and Melbourne, which contain one-third of Australia's man-power, will be inadequately guarded.

While the British Navy ruled the seas; while it was thought that bombing planes held no superiority over warships, Australia was comparatively safe. Within the last two months the hard-headed Aussies reluctantly concluded that their homeland is no longer safe because the *Prince of Wales* and the *Repulse* were eloquent proofs of the inferiority of warships to bombers.

' ' '

Consider the assets and deficits which are Australia's. In her favor Australia has:

(1) A network of efficient transcontinental and coastal air lines.

(2) A well-developed system of motor transport.

(3) Fairly good mechanical enterprises.

(4) One of the longest strategic rail lines in the world.

(5) Excellent port facilities.

In her disfavor are:

(1) Concentration of population in a few large cities on one side of the continent.

(2) Complete lack of natural oil.

(3) A system of motor vehicles fast becoming obsolete.

(4) A rail system broken by five changes of gauge.

(5) A long and exposed oversea supply line.

No one knows better than the Australians the difficulties they face if the Japanese overwhelm the Dutch in the East Indies.

The Australian air force will not be able to cope with bombers from Tokyo.

Australia cannot solve the problem of Japanese invading forces if the British and American navies come out second best in a brush with the Japanese.

Singapore was built and powered on the theory that the British Navy was supreme to any type of fighting force in all the world. Because Britain guessed wrong, Singapore will fall, and if the United States and Great Britain are not willing to risk sacrificing their navies; if they are incapable of getting a sufficent number of fighting planes on Australian soil, it is possible that Australia will either be overrun by the Japanese or will be forced to come to terms with Tokyo.

We have been so stubbornly busy in fighting the battle of the Atlantic to get food, provisions, clothing and planes to England that Australia was neglected.

And, in a sense, we were trapped into believing that the battle of the Atlantic had been won because Hitler refrained from torpedoing cargo ships in any great quantity during the past several months.

' ' '

The entire Australian predicament is impressing the American people with a lesson which our all-out-aid-for-Britain Government is not anxious for the people to learn. Day by day Americans are more inclined to adopt the principle of saving America first since the British Empire is unable to save itself.

Our sympathy is extended to the Australians more than to many other nations engaged in this war. They were victimized by imperialism both abroad and at home. They were utilized to fight the mother country's battles to the neglect of their own safety.

With her tremendous coast line to defend, Australia faces many difficulties. Her most efficient means of transportation are her automobiles and her highways. There are 40,000 miles of hard-surfaced main roads; about 500,000 miles of dirt roads. The continent has approximately 815,000 automobiles, including 230,000 trucks. The ratio of old cars is greater than in any other motorized country.

In December, 1939, more than 42 per cent of all commercial vehicles in Australia were more than 10 years old.

Australia is totally dependent upon the importation of oil. Last year 360-million gallons of oil were transferred to Sidney, Melbourne and Port Darwin. Only 5 per cent of it came from the United States. The balance came in tankers (about 16 per month) from the Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf or from the Dutch East Indies.

There is no nation engaged in the World War today so hard pressed as is Australia and, perhaps, no nation deserving of as much aid and sympathy.

This is certain: Following World War II Australia will never permit herself, should Britain win, to remain dependent upon London.

England Letting Dominions Down

IS ENGLAND big enough for its job? asks Mr. W. R. Hearst in his syndicated column of personal editorial comment (Jan. 28).

England, the editorial says, "never furnished her promised aid in effective manner to any of the nations she had urged to become her allies, and had incited to resist the Axis.

"She has systematically sacrificed her allies to her own safety and her own immediate objectives.

"She sacrificed Norway—withdrew from the battlefront without informing the Norwegian forces, with which she was in physical contact, what she was doing or why.

"She sacrificed Belgium in identically the same manner—and King Leopold denounced her for it and wrote a letter to President Roosevelt, *which the President has never been willing to make public.*

"England abandoned France at Dunkerque and executed a masterly retreat to England. The French term it a 'masterly' desertion of the Allied cause.

"But it was only part of England's firm plan to protect England at all hazards and at all costs."

' ' '

And now, it appears, the British are prepared to repeat the same run-out on the people of their own dominions!

This, Mr. Hearst warns—and we think most Americans will agree—means the end of the empire. SOCIAL JUSTICE said as much quite frankly weeks ago.

It is all very well for England to abandon allies to their fate, the editorial goes on, "but she cannot in her shortsightedness and selfishness neglect the interests of her own dominions and sacrifice their safety to her own.

"As a matter of fact, that is not the best way to secure the safety of England, and certainly it is not any way at all to preserve the integrity of the British Empire.

"If the British Empire is to be kept intact it must become a great imperial democracy and be guided in peace and in war by the people of the whole empire, and not by the people of the smallest and most insignificant part of it."

Not to "improve" on Mr. Hearst, we would have said *a small but influential* clique *within the mother country, who have at heart no real concern either for England or the empire!*

' ' '

"As a matter of fact," concludes the Hearst editorial, "the British dominions ARE the British Empire.

"If England were to pass out of the picture entirely, the majesty of the empire would still remain.

"While, if the dominions and possessions of England were to disappear, there would remain nothing but a right little, tight little, and very slight little island, more or less lost in the North Atlantic, and of somewhat greater importance than Iceland!"

Perchance, that is what an A.E.F. is being sent to prevent!

Comment

Some Facts About Money and Inflation

IN A RECENT edition of the *Wall Street Journal* (Jan. 22) there appeared a letter contributed by Edward Henry Neary of Port Washington, New York.

Briefly and correctly, Mr. Neary set down facts which readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE should have at their disposal. Here is what he said:

One sort of inflation is monetary and therefore money is the center consideration. Money is established here by law. I submit a list of the principal laws with references sufficient to enable one to locate them in legal publications for use in checking arguments on the subject.

1. Constitution U.S.A. Article 1, section 8: Power is delegated to the Congress; "To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures";

2. Ib. section 10: "No State shall . . . make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts";

3. U. S. Code, Title 31. Money and Finance, Chapter 8, section 314: "The dollar consisting of 25.8 grains of gold 0.9 fine shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity."

4. Ib. section 318 provides for a tolerance of ½ of 1 per-centum for loss in weight by gold coins because of natural abrasion after a circulation of 20 years and ratably for shorter periods.

5. U. S. Code, Title 12, Chapter 3, being Federal Act, section 16 of which provides for Federal Reserve notes; their form is: "Federal Reserve Note. The United States of America will pay to the bearer on demand (number) Dollars." And in small print: "This note is legal tender for all debts, public and private, and is redeemable in lawful money at the United States Treasury, or at any Federal Reserve Bank." N.B. "lawful money" and compare 1 and 3 above and 13. Also that the Federal Reserve notes are promissory notes, that is, promises to pay dollars but are not themselves dollars, a distinction which seems to escape some people.

6. Section 16 provides that collateral security must be furnished for such notes, consisting of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, etc., and the Federal Reserve banks shall maintain "reserves in gold certificates of not less than 40 per centum against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation":

7. F. R. Act section 11c authorizes the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to suspend any reserve requirements provided it must establish a graduated tax of not more than 1 per centum per annum when the gold reserve falls below 40 per cent to 32½; and of not less than 1½ per cent for each fall of 2½ per cent below 32½ per cent of reserves; this I calculate, must be at least 19½ per cent tax to zero of reserves, and not more than 1 per cent on the bracket 40-32½

8. Proclamation of March 6, 1933, stopped the transfer of gold and thereby repudiated the currency, bonds, etc., of the U. S. A.

9. Act of March 9, 1933, approved and confirmed 8.

10. Joint Resolution of June 5, 1933, made illegal contracts to make payment in gold.

11. Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933, Section 43, authorized the President: (a), (1) To direct the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into agreements with the proper authorities to permit the Federal Reserve Banks to conduct open market operations in government obligations, (2) and purchase and hold Treasury bills and other government obligations in an aggregate sum of $3-billion.

(b) If the Secretary is unable to obtain such agreements, then the President is authorized: (1) To direct the Treasury to issue greenbacks, irredeemable, non-payable, legal tender notes. There is no limit to their amount, "* but the aggregate amount of such notes outstanding at any time shall not exceed $3-billion." They constitute a revolving fund. (2) "By proclamation to fix the weight of the gold dollar.*" "To fix" means "to unfix," the standard was fixed (3 above). It abolishes the standard unit of value. A standard must be a constant, unchangeable, like the dozen, foot, pound, etc., not a variable. The purpose, "* to stabilize domestic prices *." Obviously this unstabilizes every price by making the unit of value or of exchange, unstable, variable. "* or to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, *." Depreciated currencies strip the people of the country whose currency is depreciated of their wealth and enrich foreigners. See Germany 1923 and others.

12. Treasury Order of December 28, 1933, required the surrender of the gold.

13. Gold Reserve Act of January 30, 1934: (a) By section 2 the title or ownership of the gold was passed to and vested in the United States: (b) Section 5 provided that no gold shall hereafter be coined and no gold coin shall hereafter be paid out or delivered by the United States. Under Act of March 9, 1933, and proclamations and orders pursuant to it (9 above) the possession of gold is a crime.

14. When the Gold Reserve Act was approved the Federal Reserve Banks owned the gold, so there were issued to them gold certificates in the following form: "This is to certify that there is on deposit in the Treasury of the United States (number) dollars in gold payable to the bearer on demand, as authorized by law." N.B., payable "* as authorized by law." But the law forbids its payment!

15. In the period May 12, 1933, (11, b, 2 above) to January 30, 1934 (13 above) the dollar had been forced down by the Administration about 40%. January 31, 1934, Proclamation "fixed" the dollar at 15 5-21 grains of gold 0.9 fine, a depreciation of 10 59-105 grains. This was recited to be to stabilize prices "and" (compare "or" in 11, b, 2 above) to protect the foreign commerce! The right further to alter this proclamation, was reserved therein.

16. The depreciation of the dollar (15) gave the Government a "profit" of $2.8-billions.

On January 7, 1942, there were $20,490,017,000 gold certificates (14 above) held by the Federal Reserve Banks. Add to them the $2.8-billions profit, makes $23,290,017,000 of gold most of which the government morally owed the F. R. Banks.

But on January 7, the gold stock was $22,741,516,765, so that there was a deficit of gold of $548,500,235, as I figure it, should the government attempt to perform its moral obligation.

The foregoing laws seem to me to be sufficient to cause inflation, even without our three wars.

EDWARD HENRY NEARY
Port Washington, N. Y.

Hemisphere Score: Argentina 1; U.S.A. 0

A COMPROMISE by which the South American nations do little more than "recommend" the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan, was the final fruit of the Rio conference.

The conferring diplomats obtained the fiction of hemisphere solidarity against Hitler by revising the resolutions to a point where Argentina and Chile could agree in principle on an anti-Axis declaration.

As Allen Haden, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, cabled his newspaper (Jan. 24) *"The prestige of United States diplomacy has rarely been at a lower ebb!* . . . The villains of the piece are not the Argentinians and Chileans, who held out so long. In all fairness it must be admitted that foreign ministers of both countries stated clearly to their colleagues they would not break relations. Argentina, in particular, considered such action 'prebelligerent' and would have none of it."

The *Christian Science Monitor* observed: "Certainly no one in the United States ought to chide another friendly and cooperative country for hesitating before plunging into war . . . The United States held back until tons of bombs fell on its territory at Pearl Harbor."

And the *Washington Post* added:

"The Argentine has undoubtedly won a diplomatic victory . . . It does not follow, however, that the conference was a failure from the United States' point of view . . . The pledges unquestionably put Argentina and Chile under obligation to expel the Nazi fifth columnists from their midst and to co-operate with the United States in defeating the Axis . . . The agreement must be appraised on its own merits and not measured against the maximum which our delegation hoped to obtain."

* * *

As pointed out in SOCIAL JUSTICE last week, it took the grim realities of war to bring U. S. diplomacy into down-to-earth conferences that sought something more than lip service to good neighborliness.

The *Boston Post* is forthright in its comment, saying:

"Too long have we wasted their time and ours. Too long have we trifled with the future.

"We did nothing when the vast rubber industry was taken from Brazil. We did nothing about quinine and we did nothing to develop the tin resources of Venezuela.

"We were prone to let the islands of the Indies become the 'poor relations' of this vast North American civilization and we were content to let Argentina, Brazil and even Mexico establish cultural and trade relations with far-away Europe without a qualm.

"Now our representatives have to fight

(Continued on Page 18)

Letters

SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.

Stop the Deception!

TO THE EDITOR:

We have appropriated billions of dollars for defense, and we have seen pictures in the newspapers showing assembly lines loaded with airplanes, tanks, etc. We have also seen pictures of the launching of many vessels; as well as immense piles of projectiles and other munitions.

What has become of all these weapons and materials?

Much has been said relative to our country convoying ships to England, still our own American shipping is being bombed six miles off the coast of California and at the very doors of our Atlantic harbors.

We have been told that we were turning out long-range bombers that could exceed 300 miles an hour, but we could not get any of them to the aid of the brave Marines who were trying to defend Wake Island.

Senator Wheeler, and our erstwhile Colonel Charles Lindbergh, risked public rebuke to warn that America was unprepared for war. They were called radicals, pacifists, copperheads, and God knows what else. I, like many other 100 per cent Americans, have reached the conclusion that the information and warnings of these men were accurate; but Harry Hopkins, Wendell Willkie and Wild Bill Donovan, accredited with giving out the dope they had acquired abroad, made contrary reports.

We are being admonished now to save junk, everything from a hairpin to a spool of typewriter ribbon, to build guns, etc. How about cargo after cargo of good scrap iron that went to Japan—and continued to go there long after scores of us 100 per cent Americans had protested loudly? Japan has good guns and munitions, and this country supplied them—against the will of a majority of the American people!

I am 100 per cent American and am investing every penny that I can for defense stamps; and I want to see Japan, Germany, Italy—yes, even Soviet Russia — blasted off the face of the earth. Uncle Joe Stalin has murdered more innocent women and children than all the rulers of Europe.

I pledge everything that is mine and within me to my flag and to my country—but I also pledge my word to do all I can to stop a repetition of this slinging the bunk stuff and hoodwinking the public!

—An American 100%

Albany, New York

Drafting Future Priests

TO THE EDITOR:

It has just been called to my attention that in the present war, unlike the last one, seminarians and other young men studying for the ministry are not to be exempted from military service, but are merely "deferred."

In the rush of legislation to meet the present emergency of war, the importance of this step may not have been called to the attention of our President and Congress. Surely, the salvation of souls is the most important task of any Christian country.

To force potential religious leaders to do military service would be to deal Christianity a deadly blow. Surely, these young men with a religious calling can serve their beloved country to an infinitely greater degree by ministering to the morals of its people than they can by joining the combat forces.

In spreading freedom to other countries, let us hope we ourselves are not deprived of the one, lasting, and greatest of all blessings for which our country was founded —the right to worship God as we see fit.

—Mrs. N.E.McK.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Free Speech and T.W.U.

TO THE EDITOR:

"Red Mike" Quill and the leaders of the Transit Workers Union are very tolerant when it comes to scandalizing the capitalists, industrialists, politicians and the press. But they are very intolerant when it comes to any criticism of Pal Joey.

They don't want even a loud whisper against Stalin, as was shown in the case of a bus conductor who knocked Communism. For his terrible offense this man was fired from a job he had held for 17 years!

The greatest reform the T.W.U. could make would be to grant immunity to the rank and file of the organization, to speak their own opinions about communistic activities within their union, without the fear of persecution from their own leaders.

—X-Member of T.W.U.

New York, N. Y.

Cleveland Sets an Example With Social Justice Drive

TO THE EDITOR:

Last week my phone became quite lively with comment concerning an article in one of our local papers, quoting Miss Grace Mayette, of the "League for Human Rights," who called for the "Internment of Father Coughlin" and criticized the paper he founded, SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

This made it imperative that something be done; so we decided to start a telephone campaign to advertise the paper. SOCIAL JUSTICE afforded us our big moment with the story entitled: *"British Rubber Racket Exposed."*

We called 10 women and gave each a definite program. Each of these called ten others, and so on. They made contact with Cleveland business men, telling them about the article and instructing them where the magazine could be purchased.

The salesmen on the streets had not been informed of the plan and sold out all their papers without being able to provide for Sunday. As a result, the demand was citywide and many new readers saw a copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE for the first time.

This campaign will be repeated, each time selecting some article which comments on important news of the moment, and phoning those business men or others most affected. We hope in this way to create a new interest in this fearless truth-telling national magazine.

We in Cleveland were truly amazed at the reaction and response of the men contacted.

One undertaker said: "Indeed I will buy it, and what's more, I'll bring it up before our executive committee."

The manager of a dairy said: "I am very much interested. Where can I get that paper?"

A customer on the street said to one of the boys: "If that article is not in here, I will return the paper."

In the light of the above, we believe there is a great future ahead for SOCIAL JUSTICE, providing this campaign we have undertaken can be continued and carried on in other towns and cities.

The writer has been advancing the thought that the American people would not "come to," until they were deprived of their pet god—the fine automobile. So many have demonstrated they would give up marital partner, families, keep children out of the world, do without homes of their own, even clothing and food, just to own and keep up a car. Now we see the threat of deprivation of the automobile stirring people to a degree that war could not do.

We strongly advise that SOCIAL JUSTICE put the article, *"British Rubber Racket Exposed,"* in pamphlet form and make it available for wider distribution.

—A.S.B.

Cleveland, Ohio

Synthetic Rubber and Free Enterprise

TO THE EDITOR:

Your feature article in last week's SOCIAL JUSTICE entitled, *"British Rubber Racket Exposed"* dovetails with a story told me only two days ago by an officer in the armed forces of the U.S.A.

He gave no indication that he was divulging any military secret, nor did he ask me to guard the information. I am not violating any confidence by repeating the story. It probably has appeared before.

He said that Government trucks equipped with six tires made of synthetic rubber had been tested for more than a year. One truck was run for 100,000 miles on these tires of synthetic rubber. Then they re-treaded the same tires and ran them on the test for another 50,000 miles of satisfactory service.

The estimated cost of this synthetic rubber, the officer said, was *about 30 per cent of the cost of processing Malayan rubber.*

Of course, it was not "cricket" to play this *"ersatz"* against the rubber monopolists. It will not be used now until it is certain that Malayan rubber is definitely lost to "the interests."

When it is deemed necessary to put this *"ersatz"* into manufacture, the cartel will go to the same Sir John Hay and his group. The United States Government probably will build him a factory with taxpayers' money, possibly under Lease-Lend; and Leon Henderson will give them a good "ceiling." The ceiling may be higher than rubber prices, because the people already have been prepared for higher prices for synthetics.

Whether the chemical formula is private or Government property I do not know. If it is Government property they should offer the formula to the public with some such stipulation that at least 25 contracts be given out for the manufacture of this rubber; with the further stipulation that the contract cannot be sold or transferred. At any time such a contract is not used for 12 months, the license should revert to the Government for replacing with another contractor.

We will then have free enterprise, and not monopoly, in this important new industry.

—H.C.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Another Vote for Kelly

TO THE EDITOR:

I enjoyed the suggestion of D. C. in SOCIAL JUSTICE in his letter entitled *"A Grand Old Name."*

I join with the writer in expressing the hope that our next great new airport be called "Colin Kelly Jr. Memorial Airport."

The Kellys in some way ought to go down in American history as pioneers; and I think the movies should—they probably will now—refrain from abusing the name.

—G.J.K.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Comment

Hemisphere Score

(Continued from Page 16)

their way through a jungle of suspicion, fear, mutual mistrust and misunderstanding at Rio.

"The only language that the Latin-American officials can clearly understand is that of our common demand for independence. All other problems are submerged in a sea of nationalistic ideals.

"One of the reasons for this lack of understanding, and one of the obstacles in the way of hemispheric solidarity, is that the United States Government did not make it its business until recently to cultivate substantial relationships with the South and Central American countries.

"It was only at the outset of the last war that we extended our consular and diplomatic services to the south.

"American firms were so ignorant of South American customs that they tried to 'high-pressure' business men down there, with the result that they established resentment.

"During the depression, when visions of a troubled future were rising in Europe, we spent billions upon local projects, and neglected to establish an intelligent and economical foreign service . . .

"We grow very wroth at Axis schemes to infiltrate foreign nations with agents and propaganda and to wean away the neighbors at our very doorsteps. But before we are through we will have to adopt some of these methods ourselves."

* * *

At the very outset of the New Deal administration Mr. Roosevelt was urged to send into South America diplomatic and commercial representatives sympathetic to the Latin culture; that is to say, Catholics. The suggestion was rejected. Quite an opposite policy was adopted.

As *America*, the Catholic weekly, observes in an editorial, January 31st:

"Plainly stated, the unfortunate circumstance is that the elements in both continents, northern and southern, who have been most actively interested and articulate in the cause of inter-American cultural unity have been precisely those who are either hostile to Catholicism or are profoundly suspicious of its influence.

"As a simple and obvious consequence, these groups have tended to convince one another that the only people really worth while in the United States are those who are in deep sympathy with the anti-religious, revolutionary movements in Central and South America."

The reverse is true, of course, but as *America* concludes, it is the job of Catholic inter-Americanism to present the material with which to influence the ultimate decisions.

Irish Neutrality

(Continued from Page 7)

the editor says. "Hard pressed by Britain and the United States to allow them the use of the ports of Berehaven, Lough Swilly and Cobh, and to hand over as well sites for air bases and military concentrations, Mr. de Valera is tossed between the horns of a dilemma which would give sleepless nights to any chief of state in the world.

"There is, of course, no doubt as to where the sympathy of the Irish people lies. It is with America, as it always has been. And we can well imagine that there is a strong urge in the hearts of many of our kinsmen over there to allow this country whatever facilities it desires in order to carry on the war successfully.

"But that, after all, is sentiment, and they are faced with reality—the reality of German bombs on their defenseless cities, the reality of invading enemy armies turning their country into a new theatre of war, laying waste their crops, destroying industries that are just beginning to get to their feet, redecimating a population that was cut in half in the last century and that is only now starting to show an increase.

"These are the things the Irish people have to fear; these are the things their leaders are striving to avoid.

"Can the Irish be charged on this account with any lack of idealism? We think not. They are merely following, for a change, what for them at the present time is a higher and a far less ephemeral ideal—the preservation of their race and their country. The Irish have the reputation of being eager fighters for democracy and for justice, and no doubt thousands of them are spoiling to get into this fight, but they are denying themselves that pleasure in order to preserve their own country if they can."

Opportunity Knocks

THERE is still time to get started as one of the many distributors selling SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine. Some of our new recruits are placing additional orders which indicate that customers are increasing each week.

MEN AND BOYS—Why not get started today? By selling SOCIAL JUSTICE you can earn extra money and help a good cause at the same time.

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PICTURES FOR LAST WEEK

★

Repeated herewith are Pictures Nos. 17 and 18 from last week, in case you are one of the readers whose magazine contained the printer's error explained elsewhere. Due to an accident in the publishing house, Pages 2 and 19 of Jan. 26th were run in some papers of the Feb. 2nd edition.

★

Picture No. 17

1. Knox
2. Monroe
3. Custer
4. William Henry Harrison
5. Ticonderoga
6. Oglethorpe, Georgia

Picture No. 18

1. Mare Island
2. Maryland
3. Colton
4. Beaver Dam
5. Horse Creek
6. Horse Bend
7. Helmetta, New Jersey
8. Tombstone

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PICTURES FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 19

1. Hartford
2. "Man Mountain" Dean
3. Butte
4. Ethel Barrymore
5. Salt Lake City
6. Cowpens

Picture No. 20

1. Prairie du Chien.
2. Covington
3. Canton
4. Baton Rouge
5. Admiral Byrd
6. Bird Island

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Name _____

Address _____

Town or City _____ *State* _____

EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND

If already entered, return with 10c. You may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish. Place number of your selected title in proper square.

Ques. No. 19 ☐

Ques. No. 20 ☐

Name _____

Address _____

Town or City _____ *State* _____

Rules of the Contest

1. The "AMERICANA" Picture-Puzzle Contest is open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, except home office employes or members of their families.

2. The Contest shall consist of 50 puzzle-pictures based upon the names of prominent American statesmen, legislators, soldiers, business men, playwrights, columnists, actors; or the names of states, cities, towns and rivers of the United States. It shall run for 12 consecutive weeks, beginning December 8, 1941. Two puzzle-pictures shall appear each week for 10 weeks, and all 50 puzzle-pictures on the 11th and 12th weeks.

3. A Grand Prize of $1,500.00 will be awarded by SOCIAL JUSTICE to the contestant returning the best or most appropriate solutions to the 50 puzzle-pictures and otherwise complying with the rules. Contestants submitting the next best or most appropriate solutions shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in ten cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of puzzle-picture solutions, or a total of $2.50. The entire $2.50 may be sent in one remittance. For these remittances the contestant shall have the privilege of having SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine sent for four months without cost to any person designated by the contestant.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decisions of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. Should one or more ties arise, a number of prizes will be withheld equal to the number of contestants tied. Such ties will be broken by tied contestants, upon notification, submitting ideas and suggestions for puzzle-pictures similar to but not identical with those of the contest. These will be judged by the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine on the basis of clarity, accuracy to subject matter and puzzleization, and prizes awarded accordingly. In event of final ties duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do not decorate coupons. Neatness will NOT count.

8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of the contest, will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may submit only one set of solutions.

10. The publisher reserves the right to increase the cash amount of prizes or to offer bonuses for promptness during progress of the contest.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The contest will last 12 weeks, beginning December 8th. Two puzzle-pictures, accompanied by several suggested titles, will appear each week. All 50 puzzle-pictures will appear on the 11th and 12th weeks.

2. The task of the contestant is to select what he or she considers the best or most appropriate title for each puzzle-picture, taken from the suggested titles beneath the picture. There is only one correct, best or most appropriate title, predetermined before the puzzle-picture appears.

3. The correct title to each puzzle-picture can be determined from one or two considerations: (1) the general characteristics of the picture as representing or depicting what the title represents, (2) pronunciation of the names of outstanding objects appearing in the picture or the things characters say.

4. A contestant may remit ten cents in coin with his or her solutions each week for 10 weeks, and then remit the balance of $1.50. Or payment in full, $2.50, may be made when entering the contest.

5. No contestant may submit more than one set of solutions. However, every member of the family may submit a set, thus increasing the probability of having a winner in the home.

6. Judges of the contest are recruited from the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

7. A BONUS OF $500 OVER AND ABOVE THE REGULAR PRIZE WILL BE PAID WINNERS OF THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH PRIZES WHO ENTER THE CONTEST DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS.

If you are not already entered in our great "AMERICANA" Contest—next week could be a "red letter" week in your life.

In next week's issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE all 50 puzzle-pictures of the Contest will appear. This is according to the Contest Rules. It is done so that you may have one final chance to enter the competition and place yourself in line for a possible fortune — and quick.

Thousands of dollars are waiting. There are 311 cash prizes which MUST go to 311 readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE. There is a Grand Prize of $1,500.00; a Second Prize of $1,000.00; a Third Prize of $500.00; a Fourth Prize of $400.00; a Fifth Prize of $200.00; and 306 additional cash awards.

Always keep this fact in mind—you have an opportunity to win the Grand Prize of $1,500.00 equal to that of any other person in the Contest.

This is a competition for you, middle aged and old. Besides striking for fortune for yourself, as a contestant, you are aiding in the spread of Social Justice principles. Every contestant has the privilege, without further cost, of having SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine sent on trial for four months to some person not a subscriber.

Your last chance to enter is just around the corner. Be sure to obtain your copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE next week. It will contain all 50 puzzle-pictures of the Contest. Ample time will be given you to solve them and send them in.

The Grand Prize of $1,500.00 could be waiting for you!

WHAT COULD YOU DO WITH $1,500.00?

GRAND PRIZE	**$1,500.00**
Second Prize	1,000.00
Third Prize	500.00
Fourth Prize	400.00
Fifth Prize	200.00
Six prizes of $25.00 each	150.00
100 prizes of $10.00 each	1,000.00
200 prizes of $5.00 each	1,000.00
311 Cash Prizes	$5,750.00

Address Contest Mail to—

'Contest Manager' SOCIAL JUSTICE

Royal Oak, Michigan

TO WHOM SHALL WE SEND THE MAGAZINE?

CONTEST MANAGER,
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan

Please send SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine for four months' trial subscription to the person below. I understand that, as a contestant, I am entitled to this without cost.

Name _____

Address _____

Town or City _____ *State* _____

NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Can't Do Business With Lucifer

GENERAL REILLY is again in the forefront of the news. He is the ranking officer credited with having said: "To hell with morals. What we need is morale."

Recently he again went on record in having stated: "Victory for America cannot be obtained unless we learn to hate our enemies."

The blustering general is typical of a class of Luciferians who say: "You can't do business with Hitler, but you can do business with our boss."

Remembering that love is the basic virtue of Christianity, the general and all who accept the principle of hating the Japanese, the Germans or any other enemy are obliged to admit that Christianity must be shelved to win victory.

These men out-Hitler Hitler, out-Stalin Stalin. Neither Hitler nor Stalin has achieved the degree of hypocrisy arrived at by this type of American. Compared to them, the master of the Kremlin and the Fuehrer of the Nazis are to be respected for their outright opposition to Christianity. They are absolutely cold towards it. The Reillys, on the contrary, are definitely lukewarm toward it.

"If you are neither hot nor cold (but lukewarm), I will spew you out of My mouth," saith the Lord.

It is only a matter of time before God Almighty begins to vomit the Reillys upon the dunghill where they belong.

They want hate instead of love, exploitation instead of justice, deceit instead of truth, despair instead of hope, infidelity instead of faith, slavery instead of liberty, earth instead of heaven.

If Reillyism becomes identified with Americanism, it will be the first time in the history of the world that a so-called Godly nation attempted to do business with Lucifer—at least in the open.

No victory is worth while winning through the medium of hatred.

No prosperity is worth while gaining through the medium of exploitation.

No peace is worth while envisioning through the medium of naturalism.

One simply can't do business with Lucifer.

It is easier to do business with Hitler, or Churchill, or Stalin or Tojo.

Incidently, there is an F.B.I. to ferret out temporal fifth-columnists. It is insignificant compared to the Divine F.B.I. which already has the number and record of the spiritual fifth-columnists in high places who are contributing disunity to America; who are re-crucifying Christ.

The utterances of General Reilly and the applause he receives from the subversives make it most imperative for Christians to put aside their apathy and their personal convenience in order to identify themselves with every patriotic organization in this country – the country we love and will continue to love long after the Luciferians will have been vomited out of the mouth of the Lord.

Our boys are in the Army, Navy and the Air Forces – and they know what the Christian score happens to be.

Let us back them up in every stay-at-home patriotic organization.

It is just as necessary to win the peace as it is to win the war.

When our Christian American boys return, we will help them win a Christian American peace – not one dedicated to the Luciferians.

British Policies Stripped Australia Of Strength to Ward Off Invasion